

LE  
Acquitted

Britain's Austrian-born Prince Michael of Kent, jumping from a car, was injured but still due to go to a computer convention in London. The prince, 40, was seen in a car with a woman, a friend of his, at his Long Island home in 1979. Michael of Kent, a prince of the house of Habsburg, was seen in a car with a woman, a friend of his, at his Long Island home in 1979.

Edwards, who was seen in a car with a woman, a friend of his, at his Long Island home in 1979. Michael of Kent, a prince of the house of Habsburg, was seen in a car with a woman, a friend of his, at his Long Island home in 1979.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE  
A house for sale in the area of the house of Habsburg, was seen in a car with a woman, a friend of his, at his Long Island home in 1979.

PAGE 15  
FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

ARPEES  
WEEKEND ROOM IN

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
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WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 10  
No. 31,623

# Herald Tribune

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George P. Shultz

## Shultz Says U.S. Is Ready To Negotiate With Soviet

LOS ANGELES — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that the United States is prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union but that the Kremlin must adjust to the reality of what he termed its foreign-policy failures and a resurgent America.

In his second major address in two days on foreign policy, Mr. Shultz said the administration was ready for a major effort to improve ties with the Kremlin.

In remarks prepared for the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Mr. Shultz said that recent talks between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, indicated a potential of movement on arms control and other superpower conflicts.

"President Reagan made clear to Mr. Gromyko that we are ready and willing to work seriously toward a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union," Mr. Shultz said.

"We are patient, and we are prepared."

Mr. Shultz said that during Mr. Reagan's tenure, the United States had restored its military and economic power and its alliances. But he said the Russians failed to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, suffered condemnation over the shooting down of a Korean airliner and got bogged down in Afghanistan.

Moscow's control over Eastern Europe is questioned, the attempt to repair relations with China "has gone flat" and the Soviet system faces grave economic and leadership difficulties, Mr. Shultz said.

"The Soviet's recent reluctance to engage with the United States in nuclear-arms and space-weapon talks is 'perhaps a symptom of these frustrations,'" Mr. Shultz said. "But inevitably, there will be an adjustment to the new reality."

■ **Flexibility Is Stressed**

John M. Gushko of The Washington Post reported earlier:

In an address Thursday night to the Rand Corp.-UCLA Center for the Study of Soviet Affairs, Mr. Shultz outlined a strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union, stressing flexibility and pragmatism rather than the demand for change in Soviet behavior that characterized President Reagan's earlier years in office.

In particular, he made clear that the administration has moved away from the position that negotiations on issues of interest to the Russians

## Swing Voters: Key To Sunday's Debate

### Mondale Aims at Narrow Audience Of Undecideds, Shaky Reagan Votes

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By most estimates, more than 80 million people will witness the presidential debate on television and radio Sunday. But Walter F. Mondale will be aiming at a fraction of that audience, as many as 15 million voters who can conceivably be lured out of the undecided column or talked into switching their votes from President Ronald Reagan.

Poll takers call these voters "potential switchers" and estimate that they make up only 15 percent to 20 percent of the 85 million people expected to vote Nov. 6. If, as the Democrats hope, 100 million of the nation's 173 million registered voters actually turn out, this pool of "switchers" will be expanded.

But the political reality remains the same for Mr. Mondale: His target group Sunday will be much smaller than the television viewing audience or the national voting population.

So Mr. Mondale's strategists say that his candidacy will rise or fall on whether he can use the debate in Kansas City, Missouri, to capitalize on the opportunity he created on Oct. 7 in Louisville, Kentucky. He then opened the door for conversions by improving his approval rating among these swing voters.

On Sunday, Mr. Mondale must accomplish the much harder task of persuading these voters to turn their backs on Mr. Reagan and go to the Mondale camp.

That is why, at a time when the public and press seem to be concentrating on the personal confrontation between Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan, pollsters and other political professionals are studying the demographics of the electorate, with particular attention to voters who are neither hard-core Democrats nor committed Republicans.

Most analysts simply observe that Mr. Mondale must get "soft Democrats," "Democratic-leaning independents" and "weak Reagan voters." But who are these people?

Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's poll taker, has categorized them more precisely into several overlapping groups. After the debate, he said, Mondale campaign officials will be looking for movement among "voters 25 to 50, independents, white-collar and sales workers, upper income blue-collar workers and Catholics."

"I believe they are people who are basically weak Reagan voters," Mr. Hart said. "We've analyzed every question and every attitude and we find them as shaky as a bowl of Jell-O. They're very sensitive on the whole arms control issue, foreign policy, the war-and-peace issue."

Another senior Mondale campaign official, speaking on the condition that he not be named, added that in these target groups, Mr. Mondale also would have to correct an imbalance along sex lines.

"Where we've got to break through is among men," the official said. "That's where Reagan's base has been all along, males and particularly younger males, 40 and under."

In the first debate, Mr. Mondale probably got back the core Democrats, which could deliver up to 45 percent of the popular vote in the general election. But he cannot win without changing the minds of some people who plan to vote for Mr. Reagan.

This undoubtedly explains the sudden burst of anti-Mondale commentary on Page 2, Col. 2.



POSTPRANDIAL LAUGH — President Reagan appreciates a joke by Archbishop John J. O'Connor at the Alfred E. Smith Dinner in New York. Campaign news, Page 3.

## 4 Americans Die in El Salvador Crash Of Plane Reported on a CIA Mission

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Four American civilians under contract to the U.S. government were killed early Friday when their aircraft hit a mountain near San Salvador as they flew in heavy rain, the White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said Friday night.

Mr. Speakes would not identify the four. But an intelligence source, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said one of the four was a CIA officer and the other three were CIA contract employees.

(Senator Barry Goldwater told the Arizona Newspaper Association in Phoenix, Arizona, that the CIA director, William Casey, had called him and said that a "CIA plane operating in Nicaragua crashed into a mountain killing four of our people." United Press International reported.)

(Senator Goldwater, an Arizona Republican who is chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said he received very few details on the incident but that the plane "flew into the side of a mountain while chasing another plane believed to be carrying weapons to the enemy.")

[He said the incident "is going to be a rumble Sunday night" when President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale meet in their second debate of the presidential election campaign.]

Mr. Speakes said the mission of the unarmed aircraft was to "assist the government of El Salvador by warning of insurgent offensives and identification of shipments of arms and ammunition by the government of Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador."

Mr. Speakes said the aircraft's mission was to "assist the government of El Salvador by warning of insurgent offensives and identification of shipments of arms and ammunition by the government of Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador." He said there were no survivors.

A Pentagon spokesman, Major Jim Pisciotano, said the aircraft involved was not a military aircraft.

■ **Disclaimer on CIA Manual**

President Ronald Reagan has moved quickly to dissociate his administration from a CIA manual advocating political assassinations in Nicaragua. The Washington Post reported from Washington. The manual's existence threatened to become a campaign issue.

Senior administration officials described it privately Thursday as "the work of an overzealous free lance," an independent employee under contract to the CIA.

Mr. Reagan has ordered the CIA to investigate "the possibility of improper conduct" within the agency and has also asked for an investigation by the Intelligence Oversight Board, which consists of three members appointed by the president.

The president acted as leading Democrats, sensing a potential political issue that could embarrass him in Sunday's foreign-policy debate, denounced the manual, the CIA and the administration's policy of aiding rebels against Nicaragua's leftist government.

Administration officials, speaking on condition they not be named, said the 90-page booklet apparently was prepared by a low-level contract employee with Vietnam experience and had never been cleared for publication. (A copy was released by The Associated Press.) They said they have "a definite suspect" in mind as the author, but would not say whether the person still is under contract.

The administration officials acknowledged that the manual was "clearly against the law" as outlined by Mr. Reagan in an executive order Dec. 4, 1981, that banned political assassinations.

The pamphlet recommends that Nicaraguan rebels use "selective violence" to "neutralize" prominent members of the Sandinist government.

## Rate of Growth Slows Sharply in U.S. Economy

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The rapid pace of the U.S. economic expansion slowed sharply during the third quarter, with the gross national product increasing at a 2.7-percent annual rate, less than half the rate of the first half of the year, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Although economists said the sharp reduction in growth did not signal a recession, it did indicate that the economy may be headed for a "growth recession" in which growth is too slow to create the necessary number of jobs to prevent unemployment from rising. Economists said that a rate of growth of 3 to 3.5 percent is needed to create enough new jobs.

The growth in output of goods and services fell from the 7.1-percent rate in the second quarter largely because of the continued poor showing in trade and a sustained pause in consumer spending over the summer. The third quarter's growth rate is the slowest since the final quarter of 1982, when the GNP expanded at a 0.5-percent annual rate.

In terms of inflation-adjusted dollars, the Commerce Department report said that the GNP in the third quarter rose \$10.8 billion, to an adjusted annual rate of \$1.65 trillion.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday that the economic slowdown "is already behind us" and that growth should pick up later this year and continue into 1985.

Consumer spending picked up last month after a lull this summer, consumer confidence is high and incomes are rising, Mr. Baldrige said. Consumer spending accounts for about 60 percent of gross national product.

"Consumers returned from their July-August lull break to increase retail sales by 1.6 percent in September," Mr. Baldrige said. "Real disposable income is rising and consumer confidence is near an all-time high, so consumer spending should continue to grow."

Economists said that they expect consumer spending to pick up, but they were not sure that it would be enough to lift output to a 3.5-percent rate.

The GNP report "suggests we're flirting with a growth recession," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman/American Express. "The third quarter was weak and softer than the numbers suggest. An outright recession has to be ruled out at this time," but not a growth recession.

Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for Chase Econometrics, said, "It's clear that while we all thought the third quarter would be slow, it's definitely slowing more sharply than I thought."

"The key is whether this is just a lull and the economy will continue to grow at very low rates" or an outright recession will occur, Mr. Chimerine said. "As long as we have these deficits and trade deficits there will be no good ground for a sustainable boom."

Economists blamed the sharp slowdown in the economy on the large federal budget deficits, which keep interest rates abnormally high and tend to reduce purchases of homes and goods such as large household appliances.

Economists also said the success of the economic expansion in the United States and the larger incomes it generated have caused consumers to purchase more imported goods.

The trade deficit during the third quarter grew from \$11.4 billion to \$22.7 billion, the Commerce Department has reported.

(But the department said the slowdown of economic expansion helped to keep inflation down. Prices measured by the department's "implicit price deflator," an index tied to the GNP, rose a little faster in the third quarter — a 3.6-percent inflation rate for the whole economy compared with 3.3 percent in the second quarter.)

With the slowing growth, interest rates have declined in recent weeks because of weakened demand for credit. Some economists said because of lower interest rates, growth may pick up in the fourth quarter and later next year as consumer purchases increase and business investment surges ahead.

Housing starts rose 9 percent last month as builders, sensitive to the drop in interest rates, anticipate a pickup in demand for homes, economists said.

Real consumer spending, which declined during July and August, is expected to show a slight rise in September. Retail sales, which had declined this summer, rebounded in September. Some economists speculated that the slowdown is merely a pause before the expansion speeds up again.

U.S. personal income, which economists use to gauge consumers' income and their propensity to spend it, jumped last month after somewhat smaller increases during the summer.

## Output Cuts Planned by OPEC States

United Press International

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Saudi Arabia and other major oil exporting countries plan to make deep production cuts to defend the current world oil price structure, the authoritative oil weekly, Middle East Economic Survey, said Friday.

MEES said this past week's price cuts by Norway, Britain and Nigeria may well be "short-lived and ill-judged" and said OPEC determination to hold the line had been stressed by two leading oil ministers. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has scheduled an emergency summit on oil pricing in Geneva Oct. 29.

The Nicosia-based magazine, which has close ties to the Saudis, also said that a group of oil ministers from within and from outside OPEC would gather Monday for "vital consultations for drawing up a plan of production cuts."

MEES quoted the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, as saying, "I am strongly confident that OPEC exporters, together with those non-OPEC producers who are cooperating with us, are in a position to defend the present OPEC official price, and we will prove this very soon."

MEES said similar views were expressed by the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah.

"There is no way in which these North Sea prices will force us to reduce our prices," he said. "By restricting our production, we can counteract the present market weakness very easily," MEES quoted Sheikh al-Sabah as saying.

Given the expectation of a surge of winter demand soon, MEES said a decisive turnaround in demand must be envisaged. It quoted an oil-market observer as saying, "The market bears are going to be burned this time."

MEES said the countries concerned would be prepared to take as much as 3 million barrels a day out of the oil market to defend current prices.

■ **OPEC Tries to Hold Line**

Earlier, Bob Haggerty of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:

The oil market has gone out of control again, and OPEC is faced with its usual ordeal, scrambling to put a floor under fluctuating prices.

Oil-industry analysts say OPEC members almost certainly will have to accept lower prices, at least temporarily. The challenge when OPEC ministers meet Oct. 29 in Geneva, many analysts say, is to prevent the erosion of prices from turning into a collapse.

To avert such an outcome, these analysts say, OPEC needs to cut production and to adjust its official prices to reflect more closely the differences in value among various types of crude.

"Unless immediate action is taken (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## U.S. Scholars Criticize Quality of Colleges

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A panel of scholars has sharply criticized the quality of undergraduate education in the United States, saying that half the students who set out to earn a college degree never do and that for 12 years test scores have been declining on examinations taken by college seniors seeking to enter graduate schools.

The scholars' report, to be released Monday by Terrell H. Bell, the secretary of education, calls for higher salaries for college professors and a renewed emphasis on the liberal arts as opposed to specialized vocational and professional training.

"Liberal education seems to have fallen out of favor over the past two decades, particularly with parents and students who have come to believe that the best insurance in a technological society is a highly-specialized education that will lead to a specific job," the report declared.

"The best preparation for the future," the document continued, "is not narrow training for a specific job, but rather an education that will enable students to adapt to a changing world."

One recommendation called for all college students to have "at least two full years of liberal education" in order to graduate.

The report cites what it describes as a series of "warning signals" about the quality of teaching in American colleges and universities, including these points:

• Only half of students who start out to obtain a college degree eventually attain this goal.

• Scores on 11 of 15 subject areas of the Graduate Record Examination declined between 1964 and 1982, with the sharpest declines occurring in "subjects requiring high verbal skills." These examinations are taken by seniors seeking to enter graduate schools.

• One out of eight "highly able high school seniors" does not choose to attend college.

• The report cited figures showing that the proportion of bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences, as opposed to professional and vocational programs, fell from 49 percent in 1971 to 36 percent in 1982.

## Allies Rebuff U.S. on UNESCO Vote

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States, in the face of unified opposition from its allies, withdrew Friday one of the key proposals it was making for reform at UNESCO.

The U.S. delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization was instructed by the State Department to drop a proposal to require a vote of 85 percent of the membership to pass the organization's budget.

The change would have given Western countries a virtual veto over UNESCO's budget, the rapid growth of which has been one of the major complaints of the United States against the organization.

The budget is commonly adopted by consensus, as are most of the organization's decisions, but can be passed by a simple majority of the membership.

In presenting the reform proposal this week, the U.S. delegation contended that, when there is no consensus, an 85-percent majority would protect the views and interests of minority groups within the organization.

The U.S. effort to put the proposal on the agenda of a meeting of UNESCO's Executive Board, the organization's governing body, did not earn the support of a single other member of the Western group, however, and the United States decided to abandon it.

"That's a very fortunate ending," a Western delegate said of the U.S. decision. "We made a very strong appeal to them. This is another sign of close cooperation in the Western group."

The United States announced last year that it would withdraw from UNESCO this Dec. 31 unless major changes were made in the way the organization is run.

## Going Home to Argentina Is Not Easy for Exiles

### Economic Problems and Tight Job Market Dampen Excitement of Return

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The university rector eluded the police by crossing the border into Brazil in the back of a tourist bus. A woman barely had time to change from her nightgown before she had to rush to the airport to board an international flight.

Now, a decade and three military governments later, they and thousands of others forced to leave Argentina during the anti-subversion campaign of the 1970s are returning home. Many face a major period of adjustment.

"It's not as if you had decided to immigrate and start another life; an exile never made the decision to leave," said Jorge Mendez, a journalist who fled to Italy after two of his colleagues were picked up by the police. "Your return enters in all your acts."

"Every day in some place in the world there are Argentines who are preparing their suitcases in the hope of their imminent return," wrote Augusto Pérez Lindo, the university rector, who recently completed a study on exiles. After fleeing to Brazil, he eventually settled in Brussels before returning to Argentina in December.

Mr. Pérez Lindo said he had found that for many exiles, the excitement of arriving home and discovering previously banned books on sale was tempered by the country's chaotic economic situation.

He pointed out that inflation is running at about 700 percent a year, landlords require up to 18-month deposits on apartments and the teachers and professionals who returned found their jobs taken and their names at the bottom of a waiting list.

And it is not only the economic situation that

has changed. Some Argentines who left as young men and women return half-expecting to pick up old habits with their friends. One refugee said that it seemed to him that people had lost the custom of going out dancing at night.

So far, 10,000 of the 60,000 to 80,000 Argentines who lived in political exile during the 1970s have returned since the December 1983 inauguration of President Raúl Alfonsín, according to an independent study and estimates made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Jorge Bocanera, a writer, left Argentina in 1976 at the age of 23. Although there were no direct threats against Mr. Bocanera when he left, two of his friends had "disappeared" and he found the creative environment "suffocating." A Cuban prize he had won for a book of poetry, he said, could have aroused the suspicion of the police because of the donor.

"I just needed some air," he said. On his return, he found the country's cultural life still in the process of organizing and defining itself. Literary magazines that once flourished are gone and publishers are unwilling to take risks on fiction.

"The exiles have lost contact with people, and it takes time to reconnect," said Octavio Carrón, the executive secretary of the Office for Solidarity with Exiles. Some families, he said, have a particularly difficult time because the children who have lived most of their formative years abroad do not share their parents' attachment to the country.

"An exile lives in an imaginary country," said Mr. Pérez Lindo. "You are not really a part of the country where you live and you are not sure what the country you have left is like."



Augusto Pérez Lindo with his mother, Gladys.

### INSIDE

■ West Germans will try a former space scientist accused of having been a Nazi if the U.S. provides evidence. Page 2.

■ Nicaraguan officials were absent from a meeting on a regional peace proposal. Page 3.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ At London's Tate Gallery, George Stubbs is shown to have been more than just a "horse painter." Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A merger of Krupp and Klockner steel units will be discussed next week. A Krupp source said. Page 11.

A SPECIAL REPORT

■ The biggest news out of Paris is that French fashion is back in style. Page 7.

MONDAY

The first in a regular series of biweekly columns on issues in the European Community will appear in the Business/Finance section.

Warsaw Pact Military Meet

United Press International

VIENNA — A regular session of the military council of the Warsaw Pact opened in Sofia Thursday, the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, said.



## W. Germans Ask for Evidence on Ex-Nazi

United Press International  
**LUDWIGSBURG**, West Germany — West Germany would try a space scientist who renounced his U.S. citizenship and returned to Germany if the United States provides proof that he committed crimes in the Nazi era, a government spokesman said Friday.

But the spokesman for the Central Agency for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes said it had no evidence that Arthur L.H. Rudolph, who worked on both the Nazi and American rocket programs, did anything criminal during World War II.

The official said the agency asked the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in July for the information it had that prompted the allegation that Mr. Rudolph was responsible for inhumane treatment of concentration camp inmates assigned to work in an underground V-2 rocket factory.

The spokesman said the American office replied it would send documents in late September or October, but they had not arrived.

"We have no information that implicates Rudolph," the spokesman said. "If the Americans send us such information we will examine it and open proceedings if warranted."

Authorities in Washington announced Wednesday that Mr. Rudolph, 78, who lived in San Jose, California, left for West Germany in March and voluntarily renounced the American citizenship he gained in the 1950s.

His action followed charges that he mistreated slave labor when he was chief of operations for production of the V-2 Reprisal rockets used against Britain in World War II.

After the war he was brought with Werner von Braun and 116 other German scientists to the United States, where he was chief coordinator of the Saturn-5 program that sent U.S. astronauts to the moon.

■ **Other Former Nazis Sought**  
 Mary Thornton and Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was not the only federal agency to use the services of former Nazis, according to federal sources. The Army, Air Force and Navy also have used suspected former Nazi war criminals in high-level research positions, the sources said.

Some are now under active investigation by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which has responsibility for tracking former Nazi war criminals in the United States, according to the sources.

NASA has refused to comment on how many of the German scientists other than Mr. von Braun and Mr. Rudolph worked for the U.S.

space program. The agency is maintaining what one of its spokesmen called a "stono silence" on the matter.

Neal M. Sher, who heads the Office of Special Investigations, has declined comment on whether his office was investigating other German scientists who came to the United States after World War II.

But other sources familiar with the Office of Special Investigations operations say that there are active files on many former Nazi scientists, including one Air Force aerospace medical expert who conducted many experiments on live human subjects at the Dachau concentration camp.

One source said that the Justice Department probably would have conducted an investigation of Mr. von Braun except that he died in 1977, before the creation of the Office of Special Investigations in 1979. The source said Mr. von Braun "was a Nazi... in the sense that he was a good German soldier." But he added that there was no indication that Mr. von Braun was involved directly in persecution as Mr. Rudolph allegedly was.

Allan A. Ryan Jr., who preceded Mr. Sher as director of the Office of Special Investigations, said in an interview Thursday that he believed there were at least 10,000 Nazi war criminals in the United States.

In a new book called "Quiet Neighbors, Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America," Mr. Ryan charges that U.S. immigration policy just after the war did little to discourage former Nazis and Nazi collaborators from lying about their pasts and moving to the United States. Most entered the country under the Displaced Persons Act and have faded into anonymity.

Mr. Ryan said the German scientists fell into a different category. But he and other current and former Justice Department officials said that, while the scientists worked for the Nazi government, there was no reason to believe that most were war criminals actively involved in persecution.

"There was a great premium placed on getting these people into the country," Mr. Ryan said. "The Army knew that Rudolph had been at the V-2 missile facility. They didn't know — but they could have found out — about the slave labor. I'm not saying there was a coverup. (But) they didn't want to go looking for things they didn't want to know."

■ **Another Former Nazi Leaves**  
 The Justice Department said Friday that a former New Jersey man has voluntarily renounced his U.S. citizenship and left the country rather than contest government charges that he persecuted Jews in Nazi-occupied eastern Europe during World War II. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

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Arthur L.H. Rudolph, right, in November 1967 with Werner von Braun after the launch of the Saturn 5.

John Avdziej, 79, a retired draftsman formerly of Roselle Park, New Jersey, agreed in January to leave the United States permanently by Feb. 28. He relinquished his U.S. citizenship in Stuttgart, West Germany, on March 2.

The agreement was part of a settlement with the department's Office of Special Investigations. In that settlement, Mr. Avdziej admitted that he served during World War II as a regional major in Nazi-occupied Byelorussia, where most of the Jewish population was murdered.

Intelligence analysts had tended to discount the initial accounts of Soviet gem dumping on the grounds that the Russians generally export rough diamonds rather than the cut and polished stones that were being sold. Dumping diamonds on world markets would reduce prices for normal Soviet sales, they contended.

These analysts also said that despite Russian attacks on South African apartheid policies, they sell rough diamonds through five-year contracts with the Central Selling Organization in London, which is run by De Beers Ltd. of South Africa. The De Beers organization has a virtual monopoly on the world's rough diamonds, handling about 80 percent of the market, according to U.S. government figures.

"With prices depressed for their oil and gold, the Soviets have turned to selling their diamonds in record numbers," a spokesman for the Diamond High Council in Antwerp said. "The Soviets don't follow the diamond market that closely — they sell diamonds when the government says to do so. And if they can't sell at market prices, they sell under them, which they are doing now and hurting our industry."

More than three weeks after the first East German asylum-seekers barged into the Prague embassy, hoping to get to the West, Western diplomats say they suspect that Soviet pressure on the East German leadership is blocking a resolution of the crisis.

Peter Boenisch, the Bonn government spokesman, said Friday that predictions that the situation was easing "do not correspond with the facts." Mr. Boenisch was indirectly responding to a report in the daily newspaper Bild, which suggested in Friday editions that a breakthrough was imminent.

Bild based its analysis on an interview with Wolfgang Vogel, the East Berlin lawyer who has often acted as a go-between for East German refugees in Bonn.

Mr. Vogel told the newspaper that the 154 refugees in the Prague embassy would be allowed to apply for exit visas for West Germany once they returned to their homes in East Germany, where they would not be punished for having sought to flee abroad. But he said there were no "assurances or negotiations" over the likely outcome of their applications.

"I warn against excessive demands," Mr. Vogel told the newspaper, and referred to the case of Jozsef Mindszenty, the Hungarian cardinal who spent 15 years in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest. The lawyer also warned that the Prague matter was a burden on relations between East and West Germany, already strained by last month's postponement of a visit to West Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German party chief.

Over the years, various Bonn governments have preferred to handle humanitarian cases with Mr. Vogel, who is a close friend of Mr. Honecker, rather than turn them into state-to-state issues.

A senior Bonn official said that in past negotiations Mr. Vogel had made commitments that East Germans returning to their homes would be allowed to emigrate.

The military contends that Mr. Aquino was shot on the ground by a man described as a Communist agent, who was killed by the guards.

Mr. Loterina has not been seen since the letter was delivered. Usually well-informed sources said they had been assured he was safe and not in custody.

Inquiry commission members denounced the alleged retraction as "a desperate attempt by some quarters to discredit the board and its findings." They also promised to issue the report by the end of the month.

The retraction of the secret testimony given in July by Celsio Loterina, an airport ground technician at Manila airport, was contained in a letter delivered to the board by the driver of a colonel attached to the presidential palace security staff.

The mechanic's evidence, contained in the draft report, said he saw one of two armed guards behind Mr. Aquino shoot the opposition leader on the steps from the plane.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Israel Softens Stand on Lebanon Talks

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Israel has softened its conditions for troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon and is now prepared to hold negotiations on a military level rather than exclusively between diplomats, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Israeli officials are still awaiting a response to their new position from the Beirut government, which has been refusing to engage in direct diplomatic negotiations with the Israelis, since that would imply a degree of recognition and normalized relations the Lebanese are unwilling to concede right now.

The Lebanese apparently are awaiting a clear signal from Damascus on how to proceed and a senior Israeli defense official said he expected the Lebanese to come back "with some very flexible Israeli stand appears to be counterproposal." The slightly more flexible Israeli stand appears to be part of a general approach by the new government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

### South Africa Frees 74 in Namibia

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The government has freed 74 black nationalists detained in South-West Africa, or Namibia, since 1978 and an Indian activist jailed earlier this month in South Africa.

The releases came as the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, returned home Thursday to a joyous welcome from supporters. The government refrained from comment on the award to the black anti-apartheid leader, but did not interfere with the celebration.

The 74 people freed in South-West Africa, which is ruled by South Africa, were captured during a raid on a guerrilla camp of the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization in southern Angola. Also freed was Kader Hassim, an opposition politician who had been imprisoned in South Africa since early this month without charge.

### Discord Seen in Assad Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW (NYT) — The three-day visit of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria ended with a joint call for unity with the Palestine liberation movement, but there are indications both sides disagreed on that and other Middle East policy questions.

Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said Syria was concerned about a series of Soviet overtures to moderate Arab states and Moscow's increased backing for Iraq in its war with Iran, a nation supported by Syria.

The diplomats cited language in the Soviet-Syrian communiqué, released at the end of Mr. Assad's visit Thursday, and the omission of Mr. Assad's speeches in the Soviet press as evidence of disagreement between the Kremlin and its closest ally in the Middle East.

### Wide Search Planned in Candy Case

TOKYO (UPI) — Police announced Friday they will search 3.2 million homes and offices in an attempt to snare an extortion gang that has been lacing candy with cyanide.

Authorities said 13,000 police officers have been mobilized to begin looking Monday for the gang that calls itself "Man With 21 Faces" and has demanded 100 million yen (\$404,000) from the Morinaga & Co. candy company. No one has been hurt and the company has refused the ransom.

The police search will cover 2.86 million households and 365,000 offices in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, the nation's second most populous region, situated 500 miles (800 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo.

### U.K. Electricians Reject Miners' Call

LONDON (AP) — British power station workers voted overwhelmingly Friday against taking action to support coal miners who have been on strike for 32 weeks.

About 57 percent of the 43,000 members of the electricians' union voted in a secret ballot. The result was 20,042 against to 3,864 in favor of supporting the miners, the union announced.

The union's leadership had consistently argued against using a threat to electricity supplies in any other union's labor disputes.

President François Mitterrand of France arrived in Algiers Friday for a brief visit aimed at healing the rift in French-Algerian relations caused by his surprise trip to neighboring Morocco in August. He was met by President Chadli Bendjedid.

Philippine terrorists believed to be Communists attacked three villages about 600 miles (960 kilometers) southeast of Manila and killed 29 people, the Philippine News Agency reported Friday.

The East German leader, Erich Honecker, left Finland Friday after a four-day visit, his first journey to a non-Communist country since postponing a trip to West Germany last month.

Two Frenchmen were indicted in Athens Friday on charges of illegally shipping weapons through Greek airspace after Athens airport customs officials found 7,530 Italian-made pistols aboard an airliner operated by SPAIR, a French charter company, a court spokesman said. They were the pilot, Gilbert Hughes, 37, and an employee, Christian Paul de Jouglares, 46.

The U.S. Embassy in Beirut is preparing a list of security options that includes scaling down the already reduced American presence to a bare minimum, diplomatic sources said Friday. It was learned the embassy has been quietly evacuating dependents and "nonessential" personnel in response to new terrorist threats.

Chile said Friday it was dropping the issue of an alleged cannon bombardment from Argentina across the Beagle Channel. Chilean officials charged Thursday that an Argentine cannon fired eight rounds across the channel at a Chilean lighthouse shortly after the two countries had initiated a treaty in Rome to end the dispute; Argentina denied the claim.

President Ronald Reagan will meet next week with about 75 American students who were evacuated from Grenada during the U.S. invasion. He will receive the students at the White House on Oct. 24 ceremony, a day before the first anniversary of the invasion.

### Shultz Says U.S. Is Prepared To Negotiate With Russians

(Continued from Page 1)  
 be linked to improved Soviet conduct in other areas.

Instead, he said, "linkage is a tactical question



## BRIEFS

**Lebanon Talks**  
The United States has softened its conditions for a ceasefire in Lebanon, but is now prepared to hold negotiations with the Lebanese on a basis of reciprocity. The Lebanese are unwilling to respond to their new position by refusing to engage in negotiations, since that would imply a complete withdrawal of the Lebanese from the area.

**74 in Namibia**  
The government has freed 74 black South Africans, since 1978 and 1980, from the South African prison system. The prisoners were welcomed by their families and friends in the town of Windhoek, which is ruled by South Africa. The prisoners were held in a guerrilla camp in the mountains of southern Angola. Also freed were 10 black South Africans who had been imprisoned without charge.

**Visit to Moscow**  
President Ronald Reagan is expected to visit the Soviet Union in November. The visit is expected to be a landmark event in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations. The President is expected to meet with Soviet leaders and to discuss a range of issues, including arms control and human rights.

**in Candy Case**  
A federal judge has ruled that a candy company's use of the word "candy" on its packaging is not deceptive. The judge found that the company's use of the word was consistent with the common understanding of the word.

**ject Miners' Call**  
A group of miners has called for a strike against a coal company. The miners claim that the company is exploiting them and that they are being paid unfairly.

**Prepared**  
The U.S. government is preparing for a possible invasion of the Soviet Union. The government is stockpiling weapons and supplies and is training troops for a possible conflict.

**h Russians**  
The U.S. government is concerned about the activities of Russian spies in the United States. The government is conducting investigations into the activities of these spies and is taking steps to protect national security.

## AMERICAN TOPICS



**COMMUTER CRUNCH** — An estimated 50 vehicles collided on an icy overpass near Salt Lake City, Utah, during morning rush hour Thursday after a heavy snowfall.

## It's Finally All Right To Be a Vietnam Vet

When the Connecticut Legislature was debating a motion to open each session with the Pledge of Allegiance, State Representative Robert Sorensen opposed the idea. Declaring, however, that he wanted it understood that he was as patriotic as the next legislator, he said that he had fought in Vietnam.

## Undergrads Approve Cyanide-Pill Option

Undergraduates at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, voted, 1,044 to 687, this month to ask the student health service to stock suicide pills for optional use in the event of a nuclear war.

The vote was nonbinding. Robert Reichley, vice president for university relations, said that while Brown had no intention of stocking cyanide pills, "the university takes very seriously the concern that motivated this issue."

Jason Salzman, a junior from Denver who organized the referendum, said the aim was to shock. "When you confront people with their own suicide, then they think about the suicidal nature of nuclear war," he said.

The vote prompted irate phone calls and letters from parents and alumni, and an editorial in the student newspaper, the Daily Herald, saying a strong yes vote would show that college students "are not just grade-grubbing, pre-pro, pre-ry ruse packers."

Not everyone took the issue that seriously. One senior, in a letter to the student paper, wrote, "During all this talk of suicide tablets, I think we've lost sight of a very important question: Will the pills be bull-dozed?"

## Deaths Catch Births In Aging Frost Belt

The Population Reference Bureau, a private research group, says that deaths may exceed births in some parts of the so-called Frost Belt in the United States within a few years, and the population could begin to decline.

## Atlantic City Mission Shuns Casino Money

The Atlantic City Rescue Mission's income was ebbing but it refused help from the city's gambling casinos. "We believe the goals and purposes of the mission are 180 degrees removed from ours," the mission's chairman said.

Enter the Atlantic County United Way, a collection of charities which is heavily supported by the casinos. It suggested that the mission join the organization and take a share of

its fund. The mission agreed and so far has accepted \$27,000. "This is not a direct contribution from the casinos," said the mission chairman, Fred C. Soper. "It comes from the United Way."

In any case, another mission official remarked, part of the mission's case load of 400 people a day is made up of gamblers who have been cleaned out at the casinos.

The Michigan Board of Medicine barred Dr. Leonard Wolin, a urologist, from surgery for two weeks for allowing his 14-year-old son to assist in a bladder operation last year. It said the doctor not only allowed his son to scrub up and accompany him into the operating room but also let him put in a couple of stitches. The doctor told the medical board he realized his mistake immediately after the surgery and apologized to the anesthesiologist and to the chief nurse.

## Short Takes

Do you need to know the name and address of every hardware store in the United States? Or how many bookstores there are in Walla Walla, Washington? "Instant Yellow Page Service" of Omaha, Nebraska, provides immediate access via telephone and computer terminal to every business telephone directory in the United States. The charge: a dollar a minute.

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The U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, which has long had Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels for cadets, now has a Jewish chapel, built with privately raised funds for \$6.5 million. Of the academy's 4,587 cadets, 46, or about 1 percent, are Jewish.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Nicaragua Absent at Contadora Discussion

**The Associated Press**  
**TEGUIGALPA, Honduras** — The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala met Friday to discuss changes in the Contadora peace plan, but Nicaragua's leftist government boycotted the meeting.

Nicaragua has approved the original draft proposed by the Contadora group, which comprises Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, and said it now will participate only in a summit meeting of Central American leaders.

The 21-point Contadora draft urges free elections and democratic forms of government, the removal of foreign military advisers and bases, arms reductions and an end to foreign intervention.

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## Mondale Puts Space-War Scenario on TV

**By Dudley Clendinen**  
**New York Times Service**

**WASHINGTON** — In a 30-second commercial shown Thursday night on prime-time television, the Mondale-Ferraro campaign unveiled one issue by which it hopes to dominate the presidential debate Sunday night and the rest of the campaign, the administration proposal to put a weapons system in space.

The departure in emphasis for the Mondale camp is a calculated gamble intended to charge the remaining weeks of campaigning with the force of a life-or-death proposition and to give the voters a striking example of the difference in outlook between Walter F. Mondale and President Ronald Reagan.

"We want to raise the stakes even further in the election and in the debate by reminding people what's at stake," said Richard L. Ope, Mr. Mondale's adviser in charge of media strategy.

## 2d Presidential Debate to Be Aired For Many Parts of Europe and Asia

**International Herald Tribune**  
**PARIS** — The Voice of America and American Forces Network plan to broadcast the debate Sunday between President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

The Voice of America will broadcast the debate from 0100 to 0230 GMT on Monday. Excerpts will be repeated during the day on scheduled news broadcasts.

Frequencies for Europe are 4200, 6040 and 3980 kilohertz on shortwave. In Asia, the frequencies are 21540, 17735, 15330, 15290, 15210, 11795, 1580 and 1143 kilohertz on shortwave.

American Forces Network, based in Frankfurt and heard mainly in northern Europe, has scheduled a broadcast from 0100 to 0230 local time Monday with a repeat the same day at 1905.

The major frequencies for American Forces Network in Europe are 873 AM or 89.7 FM. No live television transmission is planned but a delayed showing is scheduled at 1900 GMT on Monday. American Forces Network also will broadcast the debate in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

will rage out of control, orbiting, aiming, waiting, with a response time to fire so short there'll be no time to wake a president. Computers will take control. On Nov. 6, you can take control. No weapons in space by either side. Draw the line at the heavens, with Mondale."

The impact of the commercial lies in the graphic effects that accompany the words. Produced by Roy Spence, a media consultant, it begins with a view of Earth as seen from a satellite. As the camera backs up, the viewer realizes that the image is appearing on a television monitor in the middle of a war room, a place of computer screens and buttons, with no humans.

In the foreground is a red telephone. Its lines blink and go unanswered. Its alarm buzzer sounds. The computer system begins to flash the graphics of a program set into relentless motion, and only when the voice suggests that the viewer "can take control" does the system stop.

## Reagan Addresses Dinner

**Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from New York.**  
President Reagan offered a low-key address to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner here Thursday night, avoiding overt politicking.

He had the spotlight to himself at the crowded dinner because Mr. Mondale had declined an invitation to speak.

There was a tinge of scattered booing and some applause in the dinner crowd when the text of Mr. Mondale's regrets was read aloud from the dais.

Mr. Reagan, in his remarks, put aside the subject of "a season marked by differences of opinion" to pay tribute to the late Cardinal Terence Cooke, founder of the Al Smith dinner, and to Governor Smith of New York himself, who in 1938 became the first Roman Catholic nominated for president by a major party, the Democrats.

Some political professionals in New York concluded that Mr. Mondale had slighted the dinner

and had not helped his electoral chances among Catholics in New York, where Mr. Reagan's early lead in the polls has been shrinking. Mondale officials said their candidate would not overlook his chances in New York and would, in fact, be in the city next week campaigning.

Several days of controversy had preceded the gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria of 2,500 guests. Democratic officials had sought to have Mr. Mondale's place taken by his running mate. The dinner committee declined, however, saying that Mr. Mondale had at first accepted the invitation before finally sending regrets.

Mr. Mondale had cited his need to prepare for Sunday's debate with Mr. Reagan.

## Spending Records Set in Senate Races

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The candidates for the 33 Senate seats at stake next month are breaking spending records, according to reports filed with the Federal Election Commission this past week.

Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican, and James Hunt, the Democratic governor, have raised \$20.7 million as of Sept. 30, passing the record of \$20.5 million raised for the entire campaign in a California Senate race two years ago.

Representative Phil Gramm of Texas, a Republican, and Lloyd Doggett, a Democratic state senator, have passed \$10 million in their fight for the seat of Senator John G. Tower, who is retiring at the end of the year. In Illinois, Senator Charles H. Percy, a Republican, and Representative Paul Simon had spent almost \$7 million by the end of September.

## For the Record

Workmen began building stands at the West Front of the Capitol on Friday for presidential inauguration ceremonies on Jan. 21. (AP)

He had the spotlight to himself at the crowded dinner because Mr. Mondale had declined an invitation to speak.

There was a tinge of scattered booing and some applause in the dinner crowd when the text of Mr. Mondale's regrets was read aloud from the dais.

Mr. Reagan, in his remarks, put aside the subject of "a season marked by differences of opinion" to pay tribute to the late Cardinal Terence Cooke, founder of the Al Smith dinner, and to Governor Smith of New York himself, who in 1938 became the first Roman Catholic nominated for president by a major party, the Democrats.

## Equal-Pay Concept Called 'Medieval'

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — William A. Niskanen Jr., President Ronald Reagan's senior economic adviser, told an audience of women here that the issue of comparable pay for comparable work was a "medieval concept" whose "time has passed."

Mr. Niskanen, the ranking member of the Council of Economic Advisers, appeared Thursday in a debate with George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, who is one of Walter F. Mondale's top economic advisers.

"His only new proposal," Mr. Niskanen said of Mr. Mondale, "is something called comparable worth, a truly crazy idea. He called the proposal 'an idea whose time has passed,' and he traced it to 'a medieval concept of the just price and the just wage.'"

Mr. Mondale, who spent the day here preparing for his debate Sunday with Mr. Reagan, said at an impromptu news conference in response to Mr. Niskanen's remarks, "This administration, on the question of justice for women and fairness for women, is the most hopeless crowd I've ever seen in my life."

William A. Niskanen Jr.

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**Prepared**  
The U.S. government is preparing for a possible invasion of the Soviet Union. The government is stockpiling weapons and supplies and is training troops for a possible conflict.

**h Russians**  
The U.S. government is concerned about the activities of Russian spies in the United States. The government is conducting investigations into the activities of these spies and is taking steps to protect national security.

**Alberta Hunter, Blues Singer, Dies; Made Cabaret Comeback in Her 80s**  
By John S. Wilson  
**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Alberta Hunter, 89, a blues singer and cabaret star between the world wars who, after two decades of retirement, began a second singing career in her 80s, died Wednesday in New York. She performed until this summer.

Miss Hunter, a small woman with a robust singing voice, sang blues, pop songs, show tunes, gospel songs and folk songs. She did material in French, Italian, German, Yiddish and Danish.

## Alberta Hunter, Blues Singer, Dies; Made Cabaret Comeback in Her 80s

She started singing for \$5 a week in a Chicago honky-tonk, became the toast of international society in Europe and, after deliberately seeking anonymity for the past 50 years, achieved an autumnal triumph in her 80s, singing at the Cokoery in Manhattan to packed houses.

Miss Hunter was the daughter of a chambermaid in a Memphis, Tennessee, brothel. Her father, Charles Hunter, was a Pullman porter who died before she knew him. At the age of 11, encouraged by a report from a friend in Chicago that singers were being paid \$10 a week, she got a ride to Chicago with one of her teachers.

During the next eight years, she worked her way up through Chicago nightclubs. She began recording in 1921, with Fletcher Henderson, the pianist and bandleader, as her accompanist, a role that was taken on later recordings by Fats Waller.



Alberta Hunter

United States later in the 1930s and appeared in 1939 in the play "Mamba's Daughters," with Ethel Waters. In World War II and the Korean War, she entertained troops overseas.

## A.S. Frere, 91, British Publisher

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — A.S. Frere, 91, former chairman of William Heinemann Ltd. and a major figure in British publishing from 1945 to his retirement in 1961, died Oct. 3 in England of complications following surgery for a broken hip.

Alexander Stuart Frere brought many authors into his firm. Some of these were Richard Aldington, J.B. Priestly, Anthony Powell, Eric Ambler, D.H. Lawrence, Michael Arlen, Nevill Shute, John Steinbeck, Noel Coward, George Heyer, Somerset Maugham and Graham Greene.

Dr. Frederick C. Lane, 83, retired professor of history at Johns Hopkins University and an authority on Venice and the Venetians, Sunday in Worcester, Massachusetts, after a short illness.

## In Bahrain

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**U.S. and Vietnam Discuss Prisoners, Missing**  
By Lena H. Sun  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — A senior U.S. official met with the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, in New York this past week to discuss the resettlement in the United States of Vietnamese held in "re-education camps" and American children, and the search for Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Richard Childress, director of political and military affairs for the National Security Council, met Tuesday with Mr. Thach, a State

## Communist Party's Gus Hall Runs Quietly for President

**By Paul W. Valentine**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**BALTIMORE** — First came Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro on Sept. 24, urging more than 4,000 cheering fans at a noon rally here to vote Democratic on Nov. 6.

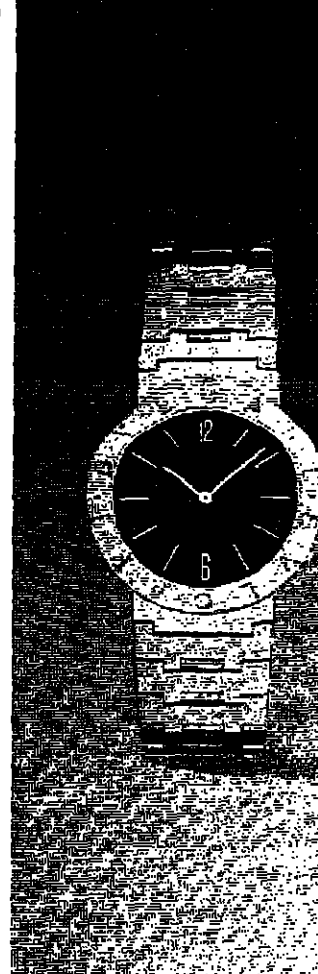
Then came President Ronald Reagan on Oct. 8 to unveil a heroic statue of Christopher Columbus and urge an additional 4,000 cheering fans to vote Republican.

Thursday, a third candidate stepped quietly into the presidential fray in this industrial port city — Gus Hall, 74, standard-bearer of the Communist Party USA and durable warhorse of the American left.

No pennant waving, no frantic campaign hoopla, no entourage of nervous Secret Service agents. Mr. Hall instead met with reporters and a handful of followers in a musty downtown union hall and spoke hopefully of peace, justice and nationalizing just about everything.

Will he see socialism in America in his lifetime, he was asked. The white-haired Mr. Hall sighed heavily, looked at the ceiling and answered: "Didn't somebody once say, 'Never say never'?"

The purpose of the campaign, he said, is to give Communist ideas



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Command Accountability

Secretary of State George Shultz said on Oct. 12 that the State Department's chain of command in security matters has to be tightened. "We really have to emphasize it and see that decisions are made and carried out." His determination seemed all the more warranted in the grisly light of the bombing earlier that Friday in Brighton, where Britain's Conservative Party was in conference.

One question involves competence: giving the right orders and having them carried out. At Brighton, according to newspapermen and conference participants, police were lax about checking passes and controlling access to the Grand Hotel. If the bomb had been planted some time before, as police suspect, checking passes at the door would have made no difference. But the laxity indicates a casual approach at a time when warnings of a new IRA attack had apparently been in police hands for several days.

In Lebanon, security was clearly incompetent in the bombings of the U.S. Embassy in April 1983, of the U.S. Marine barracks last October and of the embassy annex last month. Whatever the orders and the precautions were, they were insufficient to stop a predictable and repeated form of attack.

The second question concerns accountability: No one seems to have paid a price for the Beirut failures. Mr. Reagan said he assumed responsibility for those security lapses. Admirable as this may be as a sentiment, the practical meaning is that no one is held accountable. Mr. Reagan undoubtedly meant his statement—which he repeated, in substance, in his first campaign debate with Walter Mondale—as a gesture of confidence in the military services and the State Department's security office. But its effect has been to demoralize, since good performance and bad are amiably put on the same level. We would like to see the issue come up again in the second debate this Sunday. Is Mr. Reagan to be held accountable for lack of toughness at a time when toughness would have meant better security?

It used to be the rule in the American military services that there was no excuse for failure. Many injustices were undoubtedly done to officers who failed for reasons they could not possibly have controlled. Records were permanently marked; careers were blighted. But a crucial principle was maintained: that of command accountability.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Beirut Before Grenada

The Reagan administration is pulling out all the stops for the first anniversary next Thursday of the Grenada intervention. Thousands of fully equipped U.S. military men took a few days to overwhelm a few hundred unarmed defenders. The action is being hailed as the greatest triumph since V-J day. Upon this modest operation is being piled a geopolitical weight that would crush the Normandy landing. The event is said to mark a momentous turning point: The United States set aside years of irresolution, showed its regained steel and will and successfully conducted the first reversal of a Communist takeover in history.

To which we say: Enough, fellows. The threat to the safety of the American medical students and the apprehensions and appeals of Grenada's neighbors justified the intervention, although it took some weeks for good evidence to come that this was so. Since then documents have been discovered indicating that Grenada's revolutionaries—both winners and losers of the bloody power struggle that precipitated the invasion—had pervasive Communist ties.

All the same, a little perspective is in order. The special circumstances of the Grenada intervention—the crisis in the regime, the island's great vulnerability, the democratic cast of its neighbors, the presence of American students—limit its general significance. A prudent administration would not be pound-

ing the drums if it had something more impressive to show. Besides, Grenada, although liberated, is far from out of the woods.

By pounding the drums, Reaganites stir suspicions that they seek to draw attention from another event whose first anniversary is taking place. Last Oct. 23, just two days before Grenada, terrorists bombed the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in the second but unfortunately not final attack on a U.S. facility there.

The political magnetism that attracts the Reagan administration to Grenada repels it from Lebanon, scene of a succession of military disasters and a parallel series of political frustrations. These include the failure, after helping remove most PLO forces, to ensure the safety of Palestinian civilians, the failure to put Lebanon back together again, the failure to make the Israeli withdrawal agreement stick and the failure to pry out the Syrians.

We continue to think that the Reagan administration had good initial reason—to protect civilians, to steady the Lebanese—for putting marines ashore in Lebanon. But there is no denying, unless you are working directly for the president's re-election, that the results were bitter. To laud a relatively easy, successful intervention and black out a heartbreak intervention is to distort reality and to miss learning the lessons that must be drawn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Employ That Commission

There really is no room for Konstantin Chernenko in Sunday's second Reagan-Mondale debate. Hard though it is on journalists, the truth is that the Soviet leader had nothing new or important to say in his interview with The Washington Post (10/17, Oct. 17). How could he, just 12 days after his foreign minister lunched at the White House? If there was any need to amend Mr. Gromyko's remarks, or to respond to a private Reagan inquiry, it would have been done in private.

No, the interview's object was not diplomatic but political—Soviet and American. The Post made a useful contribution just by getting to see Mr. Chernenko. The interview shows that he remains in good enough health to hold himself out as the Kremlin's principal spokesman. However great the struggle among his potential successors, they remain eager to speak with his single voice. In form and tone, the interview was meant to reiterate that no succession struggle or personal ailments keep the Russians from the bargaining table—if only Mr. Reagan would accept one or more of their conditions as proof of his earnestness.

Mr. Chernenko again mentioned demilitarizing space, a nuclear freeze, a pledge of no first use and an end to all nuclear tests. The Reagan administration objects to each, with reasons of varying quality, but that is no reason to help the Soviet leader achieve his second objective—to make his agenda a centerpiece of the Reagan-Mondale debate.

How nice for the Kremlin and how foolish of the candidates if they were to lapse into a competition over who could make more of this latest Soviet "offer." Americans at this moment should not be debating what the Rus-

sians said the other day or last month but what combination of weapons and negotiated restraints on weapons will best serve American security in the coming years.

If the superpowers are truly ready to abandon shrill and public disputations, a good place to prove it now is at the Standing Consultative Commission, which they created to monitor past arms control agreements. In recent years both countries have placed a heavy burden on this channel: Washington with wholesale public charges of violations, most recently on Oct. 10; Moscow with some implausible responses. The most serious current American complaint concerns a new radar being installed near the city of Krasnoyarsk. Whatever its mission, the radar appears suitable for a forbidden purpose: defending against American missiles. As disturbing as the radar itself is the Russians' explanation (Oh, it's only for tracking objects in space), which they knew would not be believed.

This commission process is important beyond its technical side in resolving disputes. It has kept each side talking about the purpose and structure of nuclear arsenals. It is especially worth preserving while other channels are closed. For two years the Reagan administration forbade its negotiators to raise any disputes arising under the SALT-2 treaty, which it refused to have ratified, for fear of acknowledging it as binding. Mr. Reagan has assured Congress that he is actively pursuing confidential talks in the commission. There is no future for arms control unless he does, and unless Mr. Chernenko honors that forum by responding more credibly than before.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR OCT. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Bavaria Angers the Russians

MUNICH—The Bavarian Diet has passed a resolution, brought in by the Social Democrats, to denounce the Extradition Treaty with Russia at the earliest possible moment. This has caused excitement in St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs that the "Novoe Vremya," after stating that this measure is directed against the extradition of people committing crimes against the Imperial house, continues: "We have already become accustomed to Russia being insulted by Germany. A manifestation from a whole Diet nevertheless exceeds everything which we expected even from excited German Chauvinists. It is obvious that Bavaria proclaims her right to give asylum to persons who are accused of attacks on the life of the Russian monarch."

### 1934: Ententes Confer on Terrorism

BELGRADE—The Balkan Entente and the Little Entente, in communications after their conferences [on Oct. 19], laid the [Oct. 9] assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia to the foreign policies of the countries opposed to the succession states created by the Versailles Treaty. Italy and Hungary are the only countries to which the thinly-veiled charge in the communiqué could have referred. It was announced that after examining the Marseilles assassination the councils of the two Ententes have "come to the conclusion that it is a question of a crime which, having been committed under the influence of forces working beyond the frontiers, comes within the sphere of foreign policy. Recently a large number of terrorist acts have been committed with the object of weakening certain countries."

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## Another Nobel Prize for Hope and Against Hatred

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—This year the Nobel Committee has reaffirmed a broad, humanist definition of peace. By awarding its Peace Prize to South Africa's Bishop Desmond Tutu, the committee has not only honored and encouraged nonviolent struggle against apartheid, it has also implicitly proclaimed that peace is not submission. It is not resignation, haggles between nations for mutual advantage, statements flying around the world making pompous and well publicized speeches. It is dedication to the cause of the downtrodden without killing, without trampling. Bishop Tutu said it clearly and firmly. "We are struggling not to oppress somebody else but in order to free everybody." And he told his compatriots, "Be nice to whites, they need you to rediscover their humanity." For the cause of peace is indeed the cause of humanity and hope.

This is not the first time that the Nobel Peace prize has been used to make the point, although on several occasions the committee lowered its vision to a narrower, more legalistic idea of peace as a piece of paper signed amid fanfare. Last year's award to Lech Walesa of Poland, harassed leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, was in the same spirit as Bishop Tutu's prize. So were the Peace Prize awards to Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams of Northern Ireland in 1976, and to the leader of the African National Congress, Albert Lutuli, in 1960.

Just to recall the names makes evident that

recognition is not a promise. In the 24 years since the Lutuli prize apartheid has been reinforced to the point of mass removal of people from their homes. The African National Congress, banned and driven underground, has turned to violence.

In the seven years since the Irish women were honored, their movement for reconciliation has evaporated and hundreds more have been murdered in Ulster's archaic civil war.

These are measures of the distance between noble aspirations and everyday realities in today's world. But yearnings for something better are real, too, and do not disappear. It is to the committee's credit that it continues to remind us of how far there is to go, and of the effort needed.

The record is not all bleak. Twenty years ago the prize went to another black preacher struggling for the rights of his people and the dignity that his country could not achieve without granting them. That was Martin Luther King Jr., struck down by an assassin's bullet four years later. His crusade is not completed, but the advances of a single generation show how much was won. People can change.

The special appeal of Bishop Tutu is his warm good cheer. He has a quick wit and a hearty laugh. He lives in a pleasant but modest house in the disgraceful township of Soweto, the carefully controlled apart-place for blacks who work in the

gleaming skyscrapers and luxurious villas of Johannesburg. Most of Soweto's streets are unpaved. The shops are small, with minimal stocks of food and fuel. People could not hold out for long there.

But when Bishop Tutu conducts the service at a local church, the singing is joyous and the spirits rise. His people are oppressed but not degraded. It is part of South Africa's strange surrealism that the Christian faith, which inspires his sense of lively, universal humanity, is also advanced as the foundation of apartheid by the country's Dutch Reformed Church, which claims that the Bible orders separation of races. It takes more than a text to bring goodwill to men.

But Bishop Tutu is an example and a symbol that goodwill continues to exist, even or perhaps particularly in the worst circumstances. He warns that it may be disappearing among his compatriots, along with their fading hopes that the system imposed on them can be peacefully changed. Last month some 80 blacks were killed in demonstrations. One white baby died when a stone was hurled through the window of a car.

Violence for the sake of exercising power over others and violence in an explosion of angry frustration are uniquely human gestures. They are matched, though, by the special human awareness of the value of peace and goodwill.

The Nobel Committee has done well to honor the forces of hope against hatred.

The New York Times

## Civilian Conscription for Europe's Unemployed?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—In the fight against unemployment, has the time not come to look once again at some form of civilian conscription? It may be the only way that Western Europe can defuse the ticking time bomb of social unrest that is threatened by high youth unemployment.

Few European experts now doubt that there is a "lost generation" of workless youth, the less adequate of whom may never find employment. The statistics tell a sorry tale of 40 percent of the European Community's 12.5 million registered unemployed being under 25 years old or less, and of one school-leaver in three being denied a job. These statistics probably disguise an even worse situation in which young people make up more than half the 15-to-18 million EC citizens who, it is estimated, would work if only they could. An angry, frightened and largely unskilled underclass of frustrated jobseekers is being alienated from society.

The need to stop these disadvantaged young people from becoming a sludge of long-term unemployed at the bottom of the labor pool has moved such widely different cultures as Sweden, Belgium and Malta to try compulsory work programs. Others—France in particular—are perhaps unwittingly approaching the issue of civilian conscription or coercion by closing the previously open-ended benefits payable to the unemployed.

In Britain, a MORI opinion poll reveals that an extraordinary 84 percent of 15-to-24-year-olds would welcome the introduction of voluntary community service as an alternative to the dole queues. Some 41 percent of people of all ages sampled thought that such a scheme should now be made compulsory for school-leavers. Somewhat surprisingly, as many as 28 percent of the under-24s agreed with them.

Attitudes across Europe to free or forced community service are confused by the patchwork of military conscription systems that exist. But these seldom provide the right training framework to combat subsequent unemployment, while civilian schemes can be used to make good the shortcomings in education and training that handicap so much of the ill-fated "baby boom" generation. Even liberal politicians in Europe are therefore beginning to look backward 50 years to such of the New Deal experiments as FDR's enlistment of 250,000 near-deserting young Americans into the Civilian Conservation Corps, the "Tree Army" that created 800 state parks.

In 1978, the case for some form of national service was succinctly made by the then U.S. ambassador to Britain, Kingman Brewster. He wrote: "Under-compensated, publicly useful service for all men and women before they enter their life-

time careers might go a long way to breaking the unacceptable fixation which tells us that we cannot afford to reintroduce our slums, clean up our cities or take care of our open spaces and countryside."

Today the image of battalions of enthusiastic young people patching up the torn fabric of our Caring Society—while removing themselves from the unemployment figures—is more attractive than ever.

Furthermore there are considerable economic advantages, according to experts at the London School of Economics who drew up a detailed conscription plan a few years ago. The cost of unemployment falls, and there is the stimulus of cheap public works programs. For the conscripts themselves (or the volunteers), there is the hope of a real job just around the corner. Sweden has found that those co-opted into municipal "work brigades" improve their chances of securing genuine employment later on.

In most European countries, though, the debate over youth unemployment has so far centered on wages. The fashionable argument has been that much lower wages would help Europe emulate America's feat of creating some 12 to 15 million "low-tech, no-tech" jobs since the mid-1970s by pricing young people back into the labor market. Now some British econo-

mists claim that a 10-percent cut in real wages could create 2.5 million new jobs in Britain, where joblessness is just over 3 million.

The wages debate has eclipsed antidote like conscription, yet it is closely linked to the community service idea in the sense that only the new civilian "armies" would have the might to defy trade unions who oppose all wage undercutting.

The different countries of Europe would be unlikely, however, to adopt similar schemes, while the political reception given to any U.S.-style "workforce" program is hard to gauge in heterogeneous Europe. But it could well be that left-wing liberals and laissez-faire conservatives will wake up to find themselves strange bedfellows thanks to unexpected advantages in the idea.

Enlightened and socially responsible progressives may consider that conscription of all classes and backgrounds is fairer, while right-wingers might reflect that with its potential for scooping up some 3 million school-leavers in the EC it is quicker and more effective than any of the measures currently being used to "demagnetize" the attractions of unemployment benefits.

In other words, whether one wants to do something for the unemployed or something about them, the idea of mobilizing the present raggle-taggle army of unemployed is worth thinking about.

International Herald Tribune

## IFAD in Crisis: The Search for an Aid Consensus

By Andrew Lycett

LONDON—Paris in the coming week is the scene of an important but unheralded international conference that could lead either to a new initiative in the stalled North-South dialogue or to a breakdown in communications between industrialized and developing countries on tackling global issues.

A meeting of the governing council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will be opened on Monday by President François Mitterrand, with President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina present. The council usually meets at IFAD's headquarters in Rome. The French president has signaled his commitment to this unique but troubled UN agency by inviting it to Paris.

Unless there is a consensus in Paris on the funding of IFAD, the agency, set up in 1977 to fund food production projects in the world's poorest countries, could cease to exist.

It will have been a 10-year wonder—an instructive story of the ups and downs of multilateral aid diplomacy in the last decade.

The agency was conceived at the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974. One of its first and most ardent supporters was Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state.

IFAD became the first international forum in which the rich oil-producing countries exercised their muscle. The United States, particularly, was glad to reach an understanding that OPEC would share the cost of running the new agency. Washington was tired of being the chief paymaster of multilateral organizations. It was keen to lock the oil producers into the aid-giving process.

In return IFAD was established on a unique tripartite basis, with execu-

tive control shared equally between industrialized, oil-producing and developing countries. The president or chief executive was to be from OPEC. A Saudi, Abdul Mohsin al-Sudary, will have served from the start in Rome in 1977 until his retirement at the forthcoming council meeting.

Although IFAD's initial \$1-billion funding for 1978-1980 was shared roughly between industrialized and oil-producing countries, the agency's experiments and its vulnerable agency soon fell prey to various diplomatic grumblings—chiefly an American change of heart about commitment to such bodies, on the one hand, and OPEC's division and growing financial problem on the other.

When donors came round to making IFAD's first replenishment (for 1981-1983), differences could not be hidden. The new Reagan administration cut Jimmy Carter's increased pledge of \$245 million to \$180 million, and then proceeded to appropriate only \$40 million by the end of the replenishment term. (The full sum has only this month been voted through, after enabling budgetary legislation in Congress.) OPEC cut back its commitment so that it was only offering 42 percent of \$1.1 billion, and then Iran and Libya failed to make their contributions at all, while other oil producers fell behind.

When the first replenishment ran out in December 1983 there was no agreement for further funding. IFAD had to cease committing money to new projects while negotiations on its financial future proceeded.

The Americans were adamant that IFAD had strayed from its original precepts on three main counts: There

was no longer "burden sharing" between OECD and OPEC members; IFAD had become less of a funding and more of a project implementation agency, and its staff had grown disproportionately.

OPEC reckoned that it was now experiencing a deficit and could not be expected to fund the generosity it had shown at a time of unusual surpluses in the mid-1970s.

Earlier this month, at the latest in a series of negotiations on the delayed replenishment, OPEC offered \$295 million in response to the OECD countries' \$465 million. This would mean a drop in IFAD's resources to \$760 million, with OPEC's share falling to 38 percent. The United States says this is not true burden sharing and is therefore unacceptable.

A compromise may emerge this weekend in time for the governing council meeting. IFAD may have to make do with stopgap funding (for, say, 18 months) until donors decide on long-term positions. Or it may adopt a French proposal that certain OECD countries offer "additional" payments to top up funds while respecting the burden-sharing ratios.

This latter suggestion is one of a number that the French government has made for IFAD. The impending appointment of an Algerian president for the agency suggests that a new francophone initiative on the North-South dialogue, centered on IFAD, may be in the cards. But the agency could still wither away.

It is ironic that IFAD is only now seeing results from its projects. In the last few months generally favorable mid-term assessments of its work have been carried out by various gov-

ernments, including those of Canada and West Germany. There is approval for IFAD's innovative approaches to raising food production in the poorest areas of the world.

These approaches include providing rural credit to landless farmers in Bangladesh, improving agricultural extensions in Kenya and developing the organizational framework for the diffusion of agricultural services to help raise revenues in Honduras.

The writer is London correspondent for Middle East magazine and an associate editor of New African. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reagan's Goals, Not Age

Regarding the opinion column "In Fairness, Age Really Is an Issue" (Oct. 15) by James Reston:

As he is seen by a generation who fought World War II and went to college on the GI Bill, completed careers and are now retired, President Reagan does not have to win a debate. The issue is goals, not age. Should he fall ill, we are satisfied that George Bush would continue progress toward Mr. Reagan's goals.

The bottom line appears on page 9 (Oct. 15) under the heading "Rise Seen in Firms' Spending," which states: "Spending for plant and equipment will continue to expand rapidly in the United States..."

The economy is up.

For the first time in many years the dollar is high in value, the president is respected at home and the United

nothing but talk in response to the South Korean airline massacre. You subsidized the empire by rescheduling Poland's debts, you continue to give credits to the empire and you sell advanced technology to the empire. What would you do if the empire were really naughty?

For Walter Mondale: You fault Mr. Reagan's rhetoric regarding the Soviets. Would you care to argue that they do not run an evil empire?

For Mr. Reagan: If SALT-2 is not worth ratifying, why are you complying with it—even dismantling weapons systems to do so?

For Mr. Mondale: Since the signing of SALT-2, which you adore, the Soviets have added nearly 4,000 warheads—which SALT-2 permits. How has 15 years of arms control served U.S. security?

For Mr. Reagan: Partly for political reasons (groans out West), you rejected the rescheduling of Poland's debts. MX is supposedly a response to the vulnerability of the land-based deterrent, but you have no secure basing mode. Why deploy it?

For Mr. Mondale: You seem to fault Mr. Reagan's arms control proposals because the Soviets reject them. Doesn't that mean you would tailor proposals to suit Soviet preferences? Would you pay Konstantin Chernenko's announced price to get the Soviets back to the table?

For Mr. Reagan: Why, Mr. Conservative, continue to pay 25 percent of the costs of the anti-American, anti-Soviet United Nations?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviet Union has violated many arms agreements. How will you verify your "verifiable" freeze on nuclear weapons?

For Mr. Reagan: Aside from listing the Soviet violations, what are you doing about them?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviet failure to block deployment of new NATO missiles was the worst Soviet defeat since their expulsion from Egypt in 1973. Why say Mr. Reagan has no foreign policy success?

For Mr. Reagan: How many Beirut bombings will it take before you discipline incompetent subordinates?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviets walked out of arms talks because of NATO deployments begun by Jimmy Carter. Why blame Ronald Reagan?

For Mr. Reagan: Druze and Shiite killers drove the United States out of Lebanon. This is "standing tall"?

For Mr. Mondale: Given Mr. Reagan's weak response to the suppression of Poland, the South Korean airline massacre and the American defeat in Beirut, how can you say Mr. Reagan is better?

For Mr. Reagan: Given your record (see above), how can you call Mr. Mondale weak?

For Mr. Mondale: A "quarantine" of Nicaragua? Be specific.

For Mr. Reagan: Why, given your charges against the Sandinistas, do you not impose a quarantine?

For Mr. Mondale: Mr. Reagan says the U.S. attempt to stop the Communist conquest of South Vietnam was a "noble cause." Do you disagree?

For Mr. Reagan: In justifying the Grenada invasion, you stress that American students were in danger. Suppose no students had been in Grenada. Would prevention of a Soviet-sponsored tyranny have been sufficient justification?

For Mr. Mondale: Same question.

For Mr. Reagan: If Nicaragua receives advanced Soviet aircraft, what would you do?

For Mr. Mondale: The insurgents in El Salvador are ready to talk because they are losing the war. Doesn't that vindicate U.S. military aid, which you criticize?

For Mr. Reagan: If your running mate cannot handle a dictionary, can he be trusted with nuclear weapons?

For Mr. Mondale: You say Mr. Reagan lacks essential facts. Are you distressed because your running mate does not know that nuclear testing in the atmosphere ended 21 years ago?

For Mr. Reagan: What were you thinking when you said that submarine- and air-launched missiles can be recalled?

For Mr. Mondale: Your party is divided between McGovernites and Scoop Jacksonites. So give a short list of candidates for secretary of state—and don't mix uncombinables. Specifically, is Max Kampelman, a Jacksonite, on your list?

For Mr. Reagan: After four years at the United Nations, hasn't James Kirkpatrick suffered enough? What role would she have in a second Reagan administration? Wouldn't she have made a fine running mate?

Washington Post Writers Group

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reagan's Goals, Not Age

Regarding the opinion column "In Fairness, Age Really Is an Issue" (Oct. 15) by James Reston:

As he is seen by a generation who fought World War II and went to college on the GI Bill, completed careers and are now retired, President Reagan does not have to win a debate. The issue is goals, not age. Should he fall ill, we are satisfied that George Bush would continue progress toward Mr. Reagan's goals.

The bottom line appears on page 9 (Oct. 15) under the heading "Rise Seen in Firms' Spending," which states: "Spending for plant and equipment will continue to expand rapidly in the United States..."

The economy is up.

For the first time in many years the dollar is high in value, the president is respected at home and the United

### Still a Popular President

Why has the International Herald Tribune been so anxious to spread across its front pages—to the accompaniment of columnist and editorial fantasy on inside pages—reports on President Reagan's perceived "hesitancy" and "humbling" in his first debate with Walter Mondale, while it relegates to page A/Oct. 12 a report on a Washington Post ABC poll showing a 61-to-35-percent favorable score for Mr. Reagan two days after that first debate?

The voters seem to prefer a doddering (?) Reagan to a glib Mondale.

J.M. BRADLEY

BOSTON



## 'Señorita Look' Brightens Up Showings in Paris

PARIS — All of sudden this week, Paris runways are full of señoritas.

Coquettish models, their hair tied back in black chignons and their hips firmly molded in flared skirts, are moving about half-covered with black hot shawls, the kind worn at bullfights. Hems are edged with cascades of ruffles.

## HEBE DORSEY

strokes flare out into wide cuffs, and all that is lacking is castanets.

At Thierry Mugler's, who carried this trend the farthest, there were tarty dresses with ruffled waists, which exploded with bright green ruffles at the most unexpected places, including inside décolletés or at the back of hems. The so-called Manchacha group of colored dresses, their décolletés filled in with black net, turned out to be too much for Burton Tansky, president of Sales Fifth Avenue, who said: "I don't understand it. It's not for us."

At Chloé's, which had two designers on the job, Guy Paulin and Philippe Guibourg, the evening clothes, by Guibourg, were strongly Southern American, with brightly colored printed turtlenecks and matching blouses. And at Jean-Louis Scherrer, the swimming costumes were divided between black and African or, again, tropical prints.

Color has been the most dominant trend so far, a logical follow-up to the winter collections shown six months ago.

At Mugler's, the scene seemed even more intense because the



The Mugler look.

background had been painted a bright orange. The openers included such colors as hot pink, hard blue, intense green and a bright yellow, the likes of which have not been seen here in a long time.

Prints, which made a big impact in Italy, are also all over Paris and vary from the small, impressionistic style to big tropical flowers. New cutouts are replacing classic décolletés. Skin is now showing through various zones, with the bare midriff the favorite. The navel is also often the center of attention, in cutouts consisting of bra and sarong-draped skirts.

There were also unexpected portholes at the back of dresses at Comme des Garçons, while Junko

Koshino did an interesting anatomical job of découpage with black rubber. The latter idea first started with Mugler, who a few seasons ago slashed his leopard-printed dresses this way and that, exposing a collarbone here or a hip there.

Though an inventive designer, Mugler has a continuing problem: His collection is heavy on histrionics. While the situation was not as bad this year as it was last season, when his collection was more show than substance, here and there — but especially at the end, with gold-embroidered dresses from Luca temples — he tended to obscure what he was trying to say.

But nobody can cut a saucy slit or dress better than Mugler. His sunny disposition also comes through with a freshness and gaiety that is often missing on Paris runways. This time, one of his favorite themes was Pop art, with all the explosive primary colors that go with it. His Nana dress, of white jersey cut across with Niki de Saint Phalle-like prints, were a riot.

Levi-Strauss, which has been trying to upgrade its jeans image, should lure Mugler, who has the freshest and sciciest approach to denim. His whole rodeo theme was charming and somehow terribly French, with cropped boleros over big Western denim skirts.

For Mugler, there is no question that the body is beautiful, and he, together with Azzedine Alaïa, is the best at showing it. His knit dresses, in hot colors accented with black and white arrows, are for women who truly have nothing to hide.

At Scherrer's, Tansky relaxed. "Scherrer is consistent," he said. "He knows his customer and serves her well. And she's thankful for it."

Auction sale — November 2000 Paris. Wednesday October 24 at 2 p.m. room 14. Beautiful original prints XIXth and XXth centuries. Expert Mr. LECOMTE. Public viewing: Tuesday Oct 23 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 53 rue Vivienne 75002 Paris. Tel.: 223-11-24

Scherrer, who was in very good form, proved Friday that he can go beyond occasional flashes of brilliance. In business for 20 years, Scherrer has become a secure and rich designer, who has made a fortune with Arab princesses but has also managed to develop his own classic, conservative style.

His summer collection was totally pleasing and should gain him wider acceptance in the United States, which he is just beginning to conquer. Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Paris, who saw the collection on Friday, said she has been wearing Scherrer's clothes "ever since he started. I like the way he makes women look. I also like his classic approach."

This time, Scherrer's long and lean look was carried out with wide-shouldered jackets over slim skirts worn with pale hose and flat shoes. His selection of dresses was also quite attractive, because, even if he did not change things around much, he managed to update the classic shirtwaist with voluminous sleeves that reached to the elbow.

The draped midriff was an important theme, which Scherrer used on dresses and blouses, the latter

worn over skirts. His summer raincoats, of iridescent nylons, are some of the best in Paris. Swimsuits made for a dramatic, African beginning to his showing.

Scherrer's colors reflected his tender approach to fashion. They included all the pastels, from pale, iridescent rainbow hues to stronger, clearer ones.

At Chloé's, the potent impact of Karl Lagerfeld, who designed this collection for many successful years, is beginning to fade. This should give Paulin, his successor, a chance to shine.

Paulin does not have the sparkle of Lagerfeld, but his admirers praise his low-key sense of elegance and his way with colors. His best models were the knit beige group, with shorter coats over long skirts, and all his pincores, navy and white dresses, which looked as if they had escaped from some stylish convent.

Evening dress, however, was still a problem. Chloé's owner, Gaby Aghion, realizing that Paulin, who is essentially a sportswear designer, could not cope, kept looking for somebody else and finally hired Guibourg, who designed the dressy part of this collection. All one can say is that Aghion should keep looking.

## Sixth Gina Bachauer International Piano Scholarship Competition at JULLIARD

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SPECIAL PRE-COLLEGE PRIZE: Award of \$2,000 to Richard Kaller of South Carolina.  
• The 1985 Competition  
The seventh annual competition will take place May 23 and 24, 1985. For information write: Louis Jean Brunelli, Associate Dean, The Juilliard School, Lincoln Center, New York, NY 10023.

## At London's Tate, Benjamin Stubbs 'Paints Each Species, Exceeds in All'

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 1760s, London art criticism often took the form of rhyming couplets. The group show of the Incorporated Society of Artists, an organization that preceded the Royal Academy of Arts, included work by such important British artists as Thomas Gainsborough, Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West and George Stubbs. The "Masters of the several Masters" in the show with a few lines of verse for each in mind. Of Stubbs (1724-1806) he wrote:

The wide creation waits upon his call,  
He paints each species, and exceeds in all.

While wondering Nature asks with jealous eye  
Which Stubbs's labors are, and which her own.

Stubbs's genius for natural history painting is simply demonstrated in the large loan exhibition "George Stubbs," at the Tate Gallery.

[Eight protesters from the group Artists for Peace picketed the gallery Tuesday because the sponsor of the show, the United Technologies Corp., produces parts for cruise missiles and other military equipment. The Associated Press reported.]

In one sense Stubbs's skill as an animal painter imposed the appreciation of his skills as landscape and portrait painter, even in his lifetime. And it led posthumously either to his dismissal or, at best, to faint praise, such as "Stubbs the horse painter."

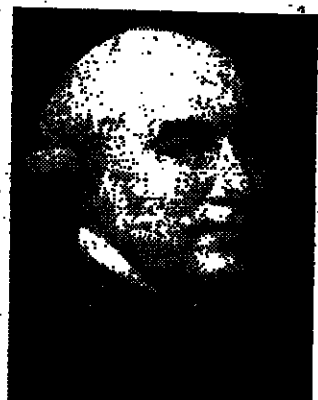
He had only himself to blame for this, since his first major work, and that on which his reputation was founded, was his mastery "Anatomy of the Horse." Though these looks uninspiring to modern eyes, it must not be forgotten that in mid-18th-century England the horse was the only form of transport. It was also, in its functions as hunting mount and racer, one of the chief adjuncts of public amusement.

Before he began a three-year stint of dissecting and drawing dead horses for his "Anatomy," Stubbs had studied human anatomy while earning his living as a portrait painter and teaching perspective to young drawing students. The evidence that a detailed knowledge of anatomy leads the skilled artist to better figurative painting, animal or human, is shown here in many of the 200 works on exhibit — for example, the 1763 large oil "Zebra" and the three pages of pencil drawings of "Mammals of the Month of May."

The lesson was not the only exotic animal to excite Stubbs's attention. Also represented in this show are his two portrayals of "Bull Moose from the Duke of Richmond's Menagerie," the first an oil painting, the second a pencil drawing, a "Sleeping Leopard" from the Paul Mellon collection; and a "Rhinoceros."

The more exotic breeds seem to have been favored by Stubbs even in the painting of household pets and working dogs — the "White Poodle in a Park," also from the Mellon collection; the "Spanish Dog Belonging to Mr. Cosway" (a fellow painter); the "Norfolk or Water Spaniel"; and a classical portrayal of a "King Charles Spaniel" (1776).

Of course, no representative exhibition of Stubbs's work could be without its complement of horse paintings, from the attractive but



Enamel self-portrait (detail) of Benjamin Stubbs.

over-reproduced groups of "Mares and Foals" to "Colonel O'Kelly's Dismounted With a Sheep" and the "Eighth Earl of Cardale's Groom William Rust Riding His Master's Favorite Chestnut."

But the most interesting, visually and historically, are those that portray working and sporting horses. Two especially good examples are "Soldiers of the 10th Light Dragoons" (1793) and "Hambletonian Rubbing Down" (1799).

The former was one of several paintings made by Stubbs for the Prince of Wales; it is now owned by the queen. Though the Dragoons, infantry soldiers occasionally given mounts for speed, look splendid, their military utility was already past at the time of the Napoleonic wars, when Stubbs painted them in their ceremonial uniforms. The 7th and 15th Light Dragoons were among the army units defeated by Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo on May 18, 1794.

The painting of Hambletonian is one of many racehorse portraits made by Stubbs from 1760 to the end of his life. It is of particular interest because it portrays the horse's breeder, John Hutchinson, a remarkable man who had risen from stable hand to breeder of thoroughbreds. With the Reverend Henry Goodricke, the prebendary of York Minster, he had introduced races between 2-year-olds at York racecourse.

The Stubbs self-portrait in the show highlights his collaboration with the potter Josiah Wedgwood, one of the reasons why the art historian Basil Taylor described him as "next to Leonardo, the greatest painter scientist in the history of art."

From the mid-1760s Stubbs experimented in painting in enamel on copper. His early experiments were in wild-animal pictures. Accustomed to making large oil paintings that were almost life size, he was disappointed at the limits imposed by the single-square-foot area of a heavy copperplate.

He contacted various potters, but only Wedgwood's London partner, Thomas Bentley, accepted

the challenge to try to make large enamel panels to which Stubbs could apply his enamel paints. By continual experiment Wedgwood and Stubbs produced satisfactory supports for the Stubbs paintings.

My compliments to Mr. Stubbs, Wedgwood wrote to Bentley on Nov. 4, 1777. "He shall be gratified, but large tables are not the work of a day."

Gratified he was. In the exhibition, in addition to the self-portrait on a large oval of Wedgwood earthenware, are other enamel paintings on Wedgwood ware — "Young Gentlemen Shooting" (1781), the "Equestrian Portrait of Warren Hastings" (1796) and "Isabella Saltonstall Aged 16 in the Character of Una (in) Spencer's Faerie Queene" (1782).

Isabella Saltonstall subsequently became one of Stubbs's most faithful collectors. She also assisted him financially in his poverty-stricken last years. She and Mary Spencer, his common-law wife from 1756, became his executors on his death in London on July 10, 1806.

"George Stubbs," Tate Gallery, Jan. 6, then at the Yale Center of British Art, New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 13-April 7.

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## 3,000-Year-Old Artifacts

## Are Discovered in China

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A collection of 64 bronze cooking pots, wine vessels and artifacts dating back 3,000 years has been found in a tomb on China's east coast, the official news agency, Xinhua, has reported.

Xinhua said the bronzes were found in Shandong province.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Buyers Cautious at New York Auction of American Furniture

**NEW YORK** — New York buyers do not allow themselves to be carried away by uncontrolled enthusiasm these days. That could be verified last Saturday in one of the most solidly established areas of U.S. collecting, American furniture of the 18th century.

In a two-part sale at Christie's, a large number of pieces from various sources were auctioned in the morning, followed by a one-man

collection in the afternoon. Together, the two parts rose to \$2,250,000, which made the auction the second most important sale of American

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

furniture ever held in the United States. Buyers were quite selective, however, especially in the afternoon.

Two or three pieces that were

truly superb sold for very high prices.

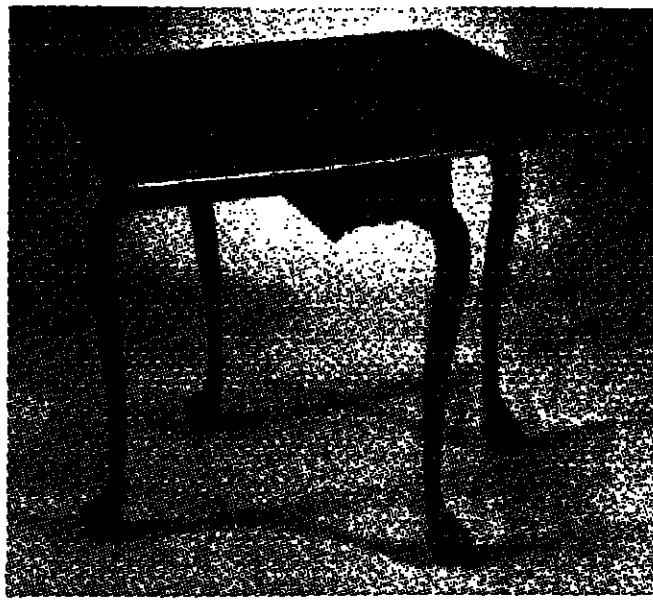
The masterpiece appeared in the first part of the auction. This is a solid mahogany highboy from Massachusetts made about 1750-70 that may have belonged to John Adams, "according to family tradition." It is the epitome of the American highboy, combining perfection of form and proportion, the highest standard of joinery and a wonderfully patinated wood surface. It also retains its original brass fittings. The result was a record price for a highboy of \$165,000 — three times Christie's high estimate — paid by Harold Sack, outbidding a private collector.

The image of the afternoon collection, as projected by Christie's introduction to the catalog, could hardly have been more glamorous. The collection was formed in New York from the mid-1920s through the early 1950s by C. Ray Franklin, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin who served on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University for 26 years. It was referred to as "outstanding" by Albert Sack in a book about his father, Israel Sack, the founder of the leading gallery dealing in American furniture.

The catalog observed that Dr. Franklin, having retired to Asheville, North Carolina, had sold the collection in early 1984 to the "current owner, who has consigned it in its entirety."

In other words it now belonged to a dealer, John Newcomer of Keedysville, Maryland. In the view of most professionals, there are two possible readings to such a news item. One is that the dealer is trying to make a quick profit. The other is that being disappointed with his acquisitions, he is getting rid of them en bloc.

Neither assumption makes dealers anxious to play into their colleague's hands. They not only tend to be more cautious than usual but



Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table sold for \$41,800.

are also inclined to spread the word of the transaction among their clients. In the United States, clients pay much greater attention to what trusted dealers tell them than do European collectors.

To this unflattering background must be added the fact that, seen at close range, Franklin's collection of American furniture was less impressive than what the hardcover catalog and its ponderous introduction had suggested. "A mixed bag" is how Harold Sack, the present owner of Israel Sack Inc., characterized the two-part sale. When the market is in a buoyant mood, some of this matters too much. A collection put together by a man who loved his pieces will be seen through rose-colored spectacles. The best of the furniture will probably go through the roof, while medium-quality pieces will still do well. The Franklin name might help.

But the sale pattern was very different.

The piece that stood out was a small Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table from Massachusetts made around 1760-80. The cabriole legs with their subtle curves tapering down to the claws clutching balls form a contrast with the rectangular surface when the two drop-leaves are set horizontally. At \$41,800 it more than doubled its high estimate.

This occasionally also happened with lesser pieces, such as a Federal mahogany candle stand — a kind of small circular table resting on a baluster shaft rising from three legs, which the French call a guédon — from New York, datable to 1790-1810. This was bought for \$2,640 by Harold Sack.

But in most cases, prices were well below Christie's low estimate. A Chippendale mahogany card table with serpentine top and cabri-

ole legs was knocked down at \$17,000, 50 percent below the low estimate. A Chippendale carved mahogany candle stand from Massachusetts datable to 1760 and 1780 sold at \$5,500, 40 percent below the low estimate.

Buyers were not impressed by the provenance — the table is said to have belonged to Major General Henry Knox, "according to tradition." They may have also been disturbed by the top, which was loose, and by holes on the underside indicating that it had been reset, although Ralph E. Carpenter, Christie's consultant, said that there was no doubt about its being the original part.

Most revealing of the coolness displayed by private collectors and dealers alike were the moderate prices offered for several of the most desirable lots. A Chippendale cherrywood desk and bookcase related to a group of furniture made in the Woodbury area of Connecticut — and attributed by Christie's expert to Brewster Dayton — sold slightly above its high estimate at \$59,500.

The next lot, a dressing bureau — that is, a commode fitted with a mirror — in mahogany and bird's-eye maple, was considered by specialists to be a real bargain at \$71,500. Illustrated in Vernon C. Stoneham's monograph on John and Thomas Seymour, the Boston cabinetmakers, it was on loan to the Los Angeles County Museum from 1941 to 1959, which should have greatly added to its glamour.

"A fine and important Federal carved mahogany settee" attributed to Duncan Phyfe of New York was also a disappointment, selling for \$77,000, 30 percent under its low estimate.

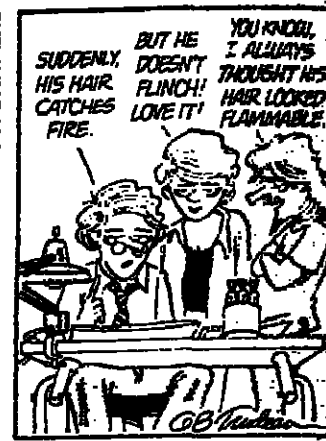
All told, the Franklin sale netted \$1.1 million, leaving 12.2 percent of the furniture unsold.

The proportion of unsold items in both parts of the auction was reduced on Monday when several of the pieces that had been bought in were negotiated privately by Christie's.

In sum, the sale can be considered a qualified success that holds a lesson. Money is undoubtedly available. But contrary to the impression with which market professionals, particularly auctioneers, were left after the \$21-million sale of the Chatsworth drawings in London, this is not a time for reckless spending. High prices will be paid for important pieces, within the limits of reason.

The lesson is all the more significant because it was learned in a section of the market that is, by definition, almost exclusively American. Since American buyers are leading in the upper end of almost every area of the art market, it deserves to be carefully considered by auctioneers and dealers and by private vendors tempted to make a hard sell by imposing huge reserve prices.

## DOONESBURY



## Paris Fair: One-Man Shows the Rule

By Michael Gibson

**PARIS** — Visitors to the contemporary art fair at the Grand Palais should find assimilating the 2,000 works somewhat easier than usual because 131 of the 149 galleries have one-man shows.

There is the usual contingent of highly visible artists — the equivalent of the rambunctious guest at the dinner party. But there are others who do not raise their voices to such a strident pitch and have something of exceptional value to offer.

One of these, and a newcomer to the Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain (FIAC) is Jörg Madlener, a German-born artist who lives in Belgium and is being displayed by the Philippe Guitot Gallery of Brussels.

His canvases are beautiful as pure painting, and they combine in an unexpected way the representation of a subject and the quasi-random touch inherited from the informal strain of recent years. Madlener is also a man of broad culture, and he has chosen to take Gustav Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" as his theme in this series of very large paintings. They stand on their own as a purely visual invention, and the thematic connection is in no way a crutch. Indeed, treated as it is, it adds an unusual and gratifying depth to these surprising works.

No newcomer, Joseph Czapski, now in his late 80s, is not only a painter but also an eminent figure of the Polish emigration, a writer (he was one of the founders of the

influential magazine *Kultura*) and a witness of history. A pacifist during World War I, he was a prisoner of the Russians during the last war until the alliances changed and he was entrusted with the mission of finding missing Polish officers in the Soviet camps.

Czapski, whose paintings are being shown by the Jean Biance Gallery of Paris, must be viewed in the context of his remarkable life. His paintings, marked with both expressionist intensity and humor, are like a visual diary in which he records the minute observations he makes from day to day — people in the subway, in theaters, in cafes. Czapski never was and never will be fashionable, but better than that, he is a man enamored of the spiritual adventure of life.

Joan Mitchell, at the Jean Fournier Gallery of Paris, is an outstanding American artist who has been living in France for many years and whose powerful work is rooted in the heritage of color left by Monet and the bold brush strokes of action painting.

Raymond Mason, a British artist and also a longtime Parisian (at Marlborough Gallery), is noted for his big, vigorous sculptures in an attractive populist vein. The largest work is a painted epoxy resin piece depicting grape pickers at work in southern France. The mood hovers between strong empathy and humorous observation. Smaller works include a surprising little scene in which a group of people is starkly lit by an enigmatic source.

Arman, a Frenchman who has gone to live in New York, is pre-

sending some unexpected pieces made from the gutted remains of French period furniture, flambéed by the artist, cast in bronze and displayed under the monitory title "The Day After." The result is an ominously atmospheric tableau vivant expressing a familiar doomsday fantasy in somber tones.

Jean Dubuffet is presenting recent scribble paintings in primary colors at the Jeanne Bucher Gallery of Paris. The smaller works appear disappointing, but there is a very large painting in which the wall-to-wall network of random scratches has undeniable force.

The younger and more boisterous artists all belong to the "new expressionism," *style Malere* or so-called "bad painting" trends as well as to the "cultural painting" movement, which has gained a foothold in Italy. Daniel Templeton is showing a selection of works by such artists as Enzo Cucchi, Volker Tarnow, Reinier Feijng and Anselm Kiefer.

The present FIAC, despite the youthful artists mentioned above, is very much dominated, in terms of quality, by mature artists — men and women over 45. Looking at their work one cannot help thinking that artists need time to ripen. Precocious genius is splendid, no doubt. It is also rare.

But the public (and the dealers) have too often decided that it was the artist's business to dream up new fashions that keep the market busy.

"Spontaneity" is clearly a touchstone in much of 20th-century art, but it can easily turn to staidness if it does not become something more than an expression of naked ego. The best aspect of the current FIAC, which runs through Oct. 28, is this indication that ripeness is apparently being recognized and valued.

## Le Carré Film Is 'a Big Bore'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"The Little Drummer Girl," the film adaptation of the novel by John Le Carré, is about an actress recruited by an Israeli intelligence

## MOVIE MARQUEE

team to help catch a Palestinian terrorist. Diane Keaton, who plays the actress, "is left high and dry by the screenplay," says Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*. "Everybody connected with the film behaves as if he were hanging out the tail of a tiger and can't let go. They desperately clutch the material but never tame it." He sums it up as "a big expensive-looking bore." Kevin Thomas of the *Los Angeles Times* says: "It is likely to disappoint admirers of Le Carré, the contemporary master of the spy thriller, and perplex those who have not read the book. Never does the film catch us up in Le Carré's spirit of high adventure, let alone move us by his acute perception and compassion."

"The Razor's Edge" stars Bill Murray as Larry Darrell, an idealistic young man who has been traumatized by his experience during World War I. Based on the novel by W. Somerset Maugham, and directed by John Byrum, the film traces Larry's romances and spiritual progress as he journeys to Paris and the Far East in search of enlightenment. The film "is slow, overlong and ridiculously overproduced," Janet Maslin of *The New York Times* says. "Murray never generates any sense of the character's evolution, nor does he even appear to have much interest in the spirituality that is Larry's signal quality."

"Stop Making Sense" is the most absorbing look at rock musicians in action since "The Last Waltz," says Robert Hilburn of the *Los Angeles Times*. Directed by Jonathan Demme, the film is not only a concert movie, focusing on Talking Heads, a New York-based group led by David Byrne. The movie "is a jewel — a blend of musical and cinematic imagination that serves as a toast to the industry in both fields," says Hilburn.

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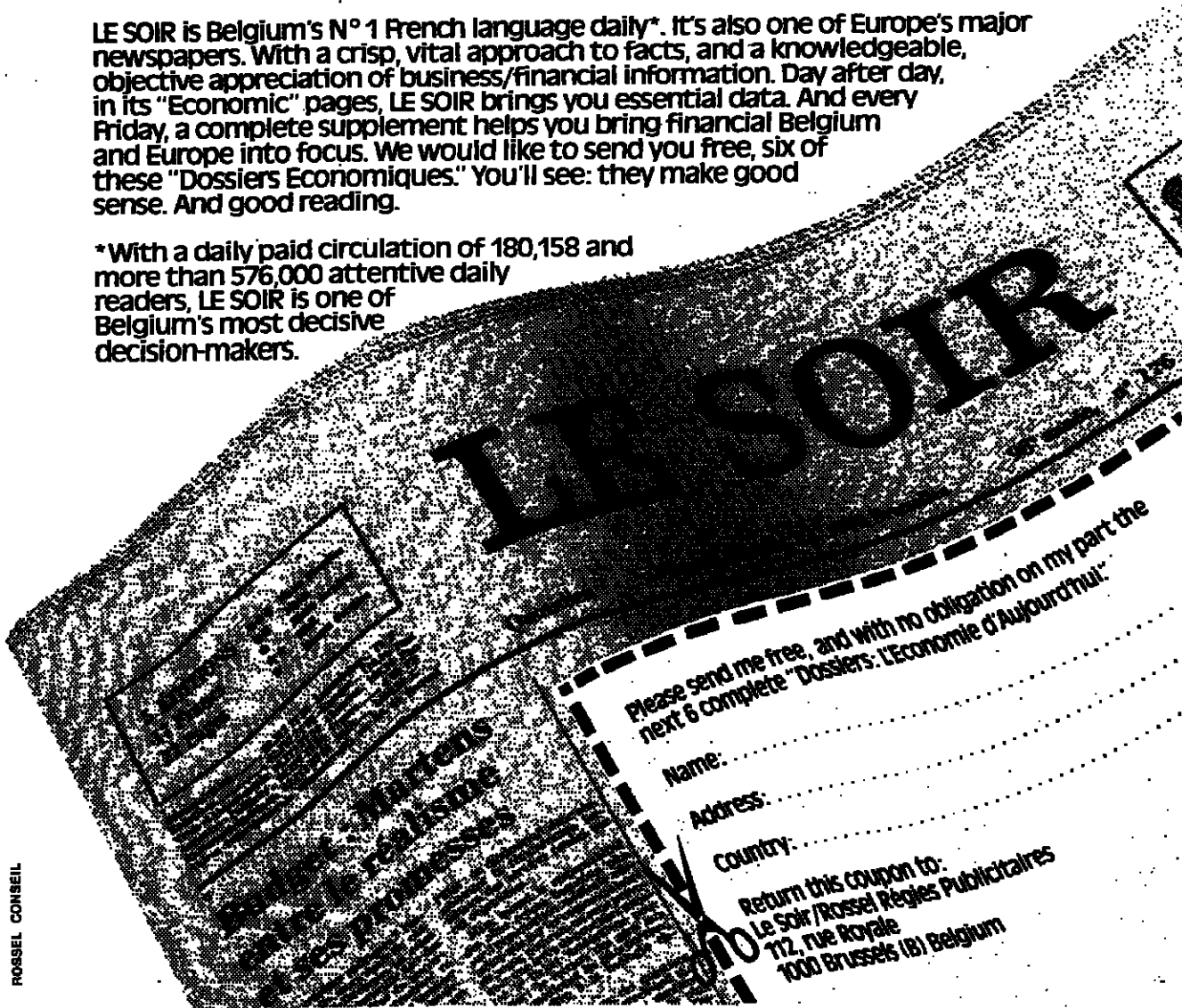
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# FRENCH FASHION

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20-21, 1984



Some of the best looks for spring, from the left: Yves Saint Laurent, Kenzo, Chloe, Thierry Mugler, Sonia Rykiel, Karl Lagerfeld and Emanuel Ungaro. Below, Jean-Paul Gaultier.

## The Biggest News Out of Paris This Year Is That French Fashion Is Back in Fashion

PARIS — Once again, Paris leads. The combination of inspired fall collections and a strong dollar turned the city into a mad shopping scene. Unseasonably bad weather also helped.

Spurred by the strength of the dollar, Americans came in droves. Wads of money in hand, they went through town like tornadoes. They may have flown Concorde and stayed at the Ritz, but they were gleefully bargain-hunting nevertheless as they compared Paris and New York prices. "Look at this belt," a Manhattan socialite said at Ungaro's. "It's only \$100." Similarly, a blouse was "only \$600" while a jacket was "only \$1,200."

The wife of a New York real-estate tycoon dropped a cool \$80,000 at Saint Laurent couture. "My husband is going to be a little annoyed," she said. "Oh, well." An American publisher bought seven suits at Chloé, saying, "But I got all of that for only \$6,000." At Givenchy, two close friends were fighting over the same cocktail dress.

An American homemaker (with homes in Connecticut, New York and Palm Beach) flatly refused to fly back on the Concorde with her husband, because "on the Concorde they only take a couple of

bags, and I want to go shopping." Concierges of four-star palaces were staggered by the number of boxes they had to send to the United States.

On the Avenue Montaigne, suddenly with luxury boutiques from Dior to Bulgari and Porthault, Arab princesses seemed to be treading on wall-to-wall money. One walked out of Hanae Mori's with three jeweled sweaters — just alike except for the colors — at \$1,200 apiece. At Valentino's, another princess had her bodyguards lock the doors after she walked in.

The scene at Ungaro's was particularly hectic, and the figures were eloquent. Joy Hendryx, Un-



garo's director of public relations, said the couture sales figures were up by 60 percent and the ready-to-wear by more than 100 percent from last year. An American woman begged a Parisian friend to call

the designer himself to see if she could get some attention from his sales staff. "All I want is a blouse to match my skirt," she kept saying. The Parisian friend obliged. Ungaro intervened. The blouse was obtained.

"It's as if we were giving the stuff away," Hendryx said. "I just got back from the stockroom. We don't even have time to unpack the cartons. It's wild."

It was the same story at Claude Montana's Left Bank boutique, which ran out of the colorful, so-called Schiap coats, which have been widely copied. "We're making 250,000 francs a day, which is considerable, given the size of the bou-

### HEBE DORSEY

## Couture Houses Play Profitable Name Game

By Monique de Faucon

PARIS — "Money, money, money" is the straight answer to an outsider who might ask, "What is in a couture name?"

With one key qualification, that is: Sooner or later the original of the most brilliant couture names either retires or expires. Who takes over determines just how much money, and how long the "name" will continue to have an attraction.

Ever since Charles Frederick Worth dreamed up couture in the modern sense, public attachment to great names has proved frail and fickle. The Worth name lives on in perfumes (all launched long after his death by sons and successors). But what of the other great pre-1914 names? Doucet, Redfern, Calot, Paquin and Poiret had pulling power equivalent to Worth's internationally. But if you buy one of their labels today, you acquire a rare antique.



Metternich who launched Worth to fame by bringing in Empress Eugénie of France as a client. It is rumored that the famous Worth "Dans la Nuit" (1922) is being readied for a relaunch, complete with a re-edition of the original Lalique bottle.

The effect of a name can drag in its wake a bewildering repertoire of dissipated products. Today they range from high fashion to low-friction surfboards, automobile upholstery, wines and chocolates, cameras, watches, ready-to-wear, baby clothes and bathroom tiles.

For those who create a successful couture conglomerate, the payoff is clearly immense. But there is no way of reading the balance sheets in this up-market jungle of consumerism. Opus French company law combines with franchise accounting and front men to conceal most of the clues. It is conceivable that for every dollar a couture conglomerate loses on a high-fashion show, it can make a hundred on ready-to-wear and a thousand with perfume.

Figures filter out by chance, as in the bizarre situation in which the phenomenally successful house of Dior is harnessed to the financially troubled Boussac Saints Freres group. Off-the-record reports suggest that, over the last 10 years in the United States, Dior doubled its sales figures regularly, to go from less than \$20 million to \$260 million last year. As couture could have accounted for none of it, while Dior's ready-to-wear slice of the U.S. market is insignificant, some measure of the profitability of perfumes, beauty products, stockings and the rest begins to emerge.

All this rides on the name of a quiet man who died in 1957. Christian Dior may well have foreseen the pattern. He launched his "Miss Dior" perfume in 1947, the year of the "New Look" that rocketed him from obscurity to an international household word.

For almost a century, the Lanvin family has proved adept at keeping its name up front. The story will take a fresh turn soon when an announcement is made regarding a successor to the house designer, Jules François Crayon, who is retiring after 20 years of creating and sustaining a recognizable Lanvin look. Crayon, who earlier worked at Nina Ricci for 12 years, was literally born into the fashion business — in the couture house of his mother in Liège. He will be a hard act to follow.

Cynics sometimes wonder if it matters. Patou's "Joy" could endure forever as one of the perfume greats of all time. It has certainly done well in the past 40 years while more than a dozen house designers came and went to keep the couture name alive. A revolving door of talent-spotting, the roll call reads like a finishing school for potential Paris designers, including such late winners as Karl Lagerfeld, Angelo Tarlazzi, Michel Goma and Marc Bohan (assisted by Gérard Pipart, who is now with Ricci).

Some of the most beautiful Patou collections in that time came from Goma, followed by Tarlazzi, but with styles that were worlds apart. The big switch between the two, when it came 10 years ago, must have been traumatic for Patou's couture clients and buyers alike.

All of which suggests that, like the melody that lingers on, perfume can trail profitably on regardless of the couture clothes. It did for nearly two decades after Coco Chanel closed her house in 1939 and even rode out the postwar couture revival in retirement. Only when it became clear that a new generation of French perfumes was cutting away the once-dominant market share of Chanel No. 5 was she induced to make her couture comeback.

The six valuable letters of the Chanel name were etched out again worldwide then, via millions of column inches of press coverage in the 40 key nations that offer markets. When the hiatus after Chanel's death showed that the name could rapidly become vulnerable again, the house's money men went shopping for the top talent available. They came up with Karl Lagerfeld. Chanel's name grabbed international exposure once more.

Strong echoes of the Chanel experience arise in the Lanvin dilemma, as both names are major perfume owners. In the early 1920s, Jeanne Lanvin's sense of style, which took her from making clothes for little girls to dressing their mothers, recruited André Frayse, probably the greatest perfume "nose" of his time. He devised 21 perfumes and toilet waters, including Arpegge, which has been among the top 10 perfumes worldwide since its 1927 launch and still accounts for half of Lanvin's huge perfume business.

Jeanne Lanvin also initiated couture-name menswear, in 1926. Lanvin Tailleur has become a national institution. (Fashion watchers swear that the two top candidates in the last French presidential election, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand, both campaigned in Lanvin slims.)

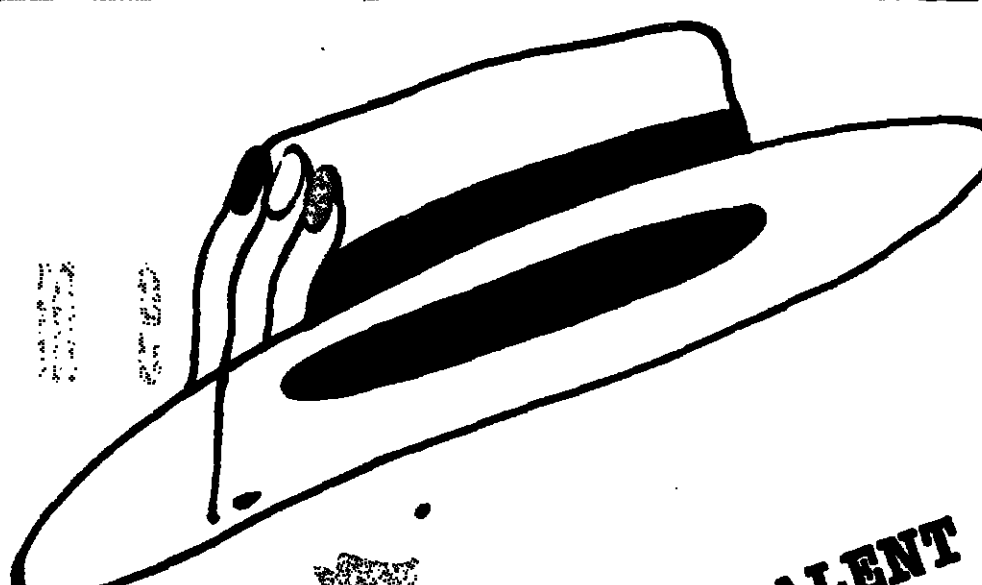
Whoever ends up in the Lanvin hot seat will have a ghost watching over his or her shoulder. In five years, it will be the centenary of when Jeanne Lanvin set up shop at 22 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, where the house is still headquartered.

Plenty of couture names that no longer make fashion news are still afloat on the perfume tide, including Robert Piguet, Schiaparelli and Jacques Heim. Some keep a shopfront in Paris with a few ready-to-wear or fashion accessory lines behind it to maintain a profitable perfume sales point while reassuring foreign tourists that the "name" is truly Paris.

### INSIDE

- The traditional *Raffine*: When the chic, young and well-dressed Parisians get together. Page 8.
- The covered passages of Paris: Shopping and dining in a protected environment. A city-sponsored renewal of the 19th-century arcades is underway. Page 8.
- The world of French stylister: When mixing the pieces becomes fashion. Page 9.
- The French fashion crowd invades Manhattan: New York loves the French accent in clothes and food. Page 9.
- Party time in Paris: Providing the well-dressed a showy occasion to parade their latest designer clothes and accessories. Page 10.
- Tailor-made in Paris: The new cuts in men's shirts for women. Page 10.
- A taste for the U.S. in Paris: Translating the American look without the genuine product. Page 10.

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## A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION

## Chic Families Rally for a Common Cause

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — From October to May, when the weekend rolls around the Parisian *jeunes dorées* shed their Levi 501 jeans and slip into silks and velvets, grey flannel suits and tuxedos. The *rallye* season is in full swing. Despite socialism and the social revolution of 1968, that distinctly French five-year social ritual, which encourages the children of the *bonnes familles* to meet one another, is still going strong.

Starting at age 14 with a group of 12 to 20 youngsters who meet in the afternoons for bridge lessons, the rallye moves at age 15 to dancing lessons, then continues for three more years of increasingly grand soirees, as rallies merge to form groups of up to 300. In Paris alone, almost 5,000 teen-agers are members of about 60 different rallies, each organized by two or three mothers, often titled.

When one meets the same group of one's peers every two weeks and is subject to a stringent dress code, the problem of what to wear looms large. By catering exclusively to this up-market, in-between clientele with her boutique "14/18," the former French fashion journalist

Christiane Hélois has effectively plugged a market gap and seen her business grow in five years from a small office on Passy's rue Vital to two shops for girls, one in a small *hôtel particulier* nearby, the other in the equally chic Avenue de la Bourdonnais on the Left Bank.

Last week Hélois opened a shop for boys at her original location. Now she plans to expand with shops in Lille and Bordeaux, Belgium and Switzerland and even the United States; a prominent New York department store has already shown interest.

At each of last month's three Hélois fashion shows, under a marquee set up in the small courtyard of the Passy house, the crowd drawn from her mailing list of 4,800 rallye members overflowed the 250 gilt chairs and even buckled the iron house gates as models — all rallye members — showed the taffeta and velvet strapless tops with straight skirts and the puffed-sleeve fitted velvet spencers that are already this year's best sellers. The prototype trousers for the tuxedos had been stolen, so the boys, with admirable aplomb, modeled shirts, ties and brightly printed boxer shorts. Breeding will out.

The idea for 14/18 started when Hélois, who had a rallye-age daughter, did research for a story on the groups for a French newspaper. "My own daughter and all those I interviewed complained of finding nothing to wear," she recalled, "so I saw the opportunity."

Initially, she planned to launch a label and sell wholesale through the ready-to-wear shops. "But when I went to the fairs in London, Düsseldorf or Paris, only my most sophisticated things that could be sold to women were successful. Today's girls don't dress up, they told me."

Meanwhile, though, her own experience was already disproving that. A word-of-mouth clientele

transformed her office into a boutique, so she decided to concentrate on retail.

The 14/18 collections are designed by a Paris-based, 28-year-old West German designer, Thomas Meyer, who "listens to everything we tell him" about the tastes of this notoriously hard to please age group, Hélois said.

"When a certain model is successful with one girl, I know it is going to take off with all the others," she said, "and if a style is disliked by one, they'll all hate it and we won't sell one." To avoid having too many identical dresses show up at the same party, Hélois limits the number of items made in a given color, fabric and style, offering a rainbow palette in a choice of wool, silk, velvet or taffeta.

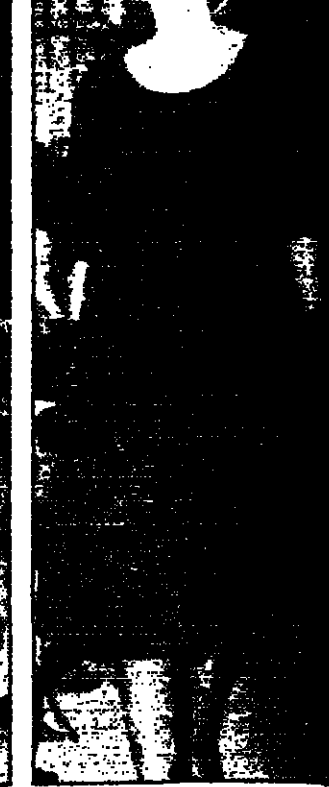
Because of the number of outfits needed for a season, the collection revolves around coordinates, with 10 styles each of skirts and strapless tops, mixed and matched with five models of jackets and belts. Prices run about 2,400 francs for a skirt and top, from 1,800 francs for a dress, and 850 francs for the best-selling velvet spencer. For the younger, bridge set, the ubiquitous kilt at 450 francs is strongly back in style, or the same straight skirt favored by the older girls, made up in wool. Sizes start at 34 and go up to 44 or 46.

Rallye girls are ultraclassic. "They would never mix a red top and a blue skirt as we did in the show," said Hélois. "Everything must match, or at most be mixed with black. Leading color choices: black, red, turquoise and fuchsia. Also popular are taffetas in an iridescent blue-black or Black Watch plaid."

"They have an unbelievable passion for the straight skirt," says Hélois, "even though it can't be very comfortable to dance in all night. They all have an absolute horror of looking fat, so they won't



Modeling the fashionable numbers guaranteed to attract mutual admiration.



buy full skirts. Boys of that age can be quite cruel, and they're afraid of the traditional taunt of 'boudin' — sausage.

The best-selling narrow skirt has a flattering 'petal' panel asymmetrically draped. Another clever touch: large taffeta bow-belts with concealed pockets to slide your hand into during those awkward moments while waiting for someone to ask you to dance.

"The girls don't like anything fussy that takes arranging, like a shawl. They want to fasten it up and forget about it. That is the great success of the strapless top, which, as most of them don't dare to show their décolleté, they wear

with a jacket — even to dance," Hélois said.

In Passy, the ambience is midway between that of the drawing room of a private house and a haute couture salon. On Saturdays, the shop's busiest day, fathers are settled on sofas, or, weather permitting, out in the small garden, and given newspapers — for as Hélois pointed out, decisions frequently consume two hours.

Sometimes she must display the diplomatic finesse of a treaty negotiator. "When the miniskirt was the rage, the girls asked for shorter and shorter skirts, which didn't please their mothers, or grandmothers, who were often paying the bill. So

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## Arcades of Paris: Shopping in Dry, Well-Lighted Places

By Judy Yablonky

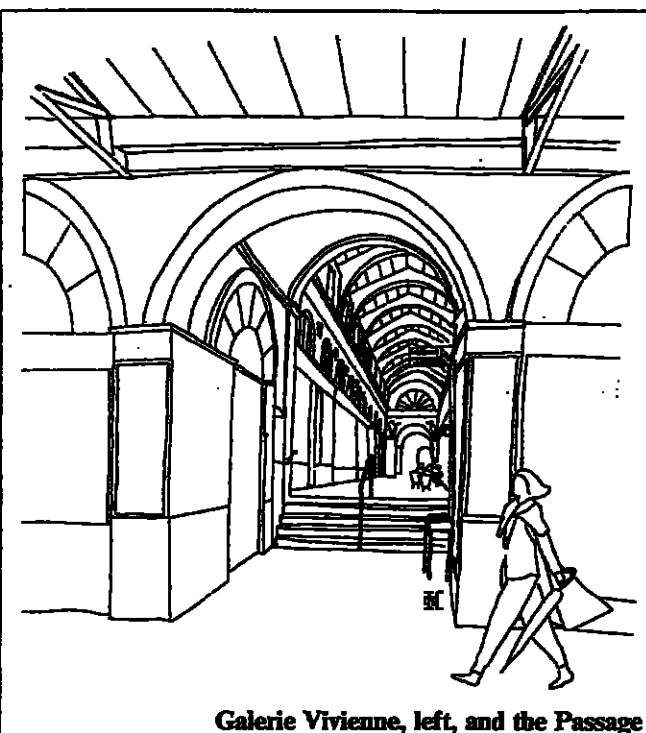
PARIS — Tourists in Paris can combine shopping and sightseeing, and avoid the city's frequent rainy weather, by visiting *les passages couverts*.

The passages, covered arcades lighted by lead-glass skylights, were built in the first half of the 19th century. They were an important part of the city's bourgeois commercial life then — the ground floor lined with luxury and specialty shops, cafés, restaurants and theaters, and the upper floors built as apartments, often housing intellectuals' salons. The passages were an elegant respite from the narrow, overcrowded, often dirty city streets. By the middle of the century, they numbered about 30, but then they fell into disuse with the advent of wide boulevards, with sidewalks, and larger shops.

Now several of the remaining passages — fewer than 19 still exist in the center of Paris; seven are classified as *monuments historiques* — are undergoing a government-sponsored renaissance. The city is trying to recreate the activity of days gone by in these passages, trying to lure shops and shoppers, restaurants and diners, and Parisians and tourists alike back to these arcades.

Only a few of the covered passages have been renovated so far, but shoppers' bargains, specialty items and a tasty lunch or dinner, or just a stroll to enjoy the 19th-century architecture protected from the vagaries of Paris's weather, can be enjoyed nonetheless.

● **La Galerie Vivienne** (runs between rue Vivienne, rue des Petits Champs and rue de la Banque), an L-shaped arcade built in 1823, is the queen of the restored passages covered, with its pitched glass roof supported by transverse arches,



Galerie Vivienne, left, and the Passage Choiseul.



from 95 to 400 francs. Beaded belts, petit-point clutches and eyeglass cases.

No. 15, Palais Oriental. A real bazaar of bargains. Jewelry in lapis lazuli, coral, turquoise, silver and gold, old and new ivory, amber, silver with mother of pearl. Handbags and satchels in natural-colored leather from Morocco, 200 to 700 francs; leather ballerina shoes, 49 to 89 francs in women's sizes. Indian voile skirts, dresses, scarves. Mirror-embroidered skirts. Silk caftans from 450 to 850 francs, in print silk, or with gold embroidery. Silk dresses 550 to 650 francs, two-piece silk dresses 750, silk tunics 265.

No. 22, Merveille de Chine. Sapphire, ruby and emerald jewelry set in silver; jade bracelets in burnt orange, pink, green, white; Chinese silk tops and blouses; embroidered vests; lined beaded sweaters, with gold or silver embroidery, a beautiful bargain at 350 francs.

No. 36, Abel. This small shop, with its rounded, sliding, wood-framed showcases, has had the same name since 1846, the year Jouffroy was built. Umbrellas, parasols and canes are sold, including some antique ones, and all types are repaired. Top of the line: a man's umbrella with ebony and gold handle, 830 francs; women's umbrellas and parasols made with fabric provided by the client (to match dresses), with gold or silver handle, 1,500 francs; lace parasols, 650.

No. 39, Le Bonheur de Paris. Soaps of all shapes, bath powders and oils, sachets, buttons (animal buttons for children's clothes).

No. 46, Hotel Chopin. For a quiet stay in a passage covered in the center of Paris, a two-star hotel, 38 rooms, from 149 to 223 francs.

The passage also holds other clothing boutiques, old stamp and antique book stores, gift and household-item shops, a beauty shop for pets and a toy store. The Musée Grévin, Paris of *La Belle Époque*, 1885-1900, with historical scenes animated by automations, exits into the passage.

● **La Galerie Véro-Dodat** (rue Croix des Petits Champs, rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau) was built in 1826 by Messieurs Véro and Dodot, pork butchers. Although it is probably the most picturesque of the passages, it is sadly in need of restoration, and not very lively. Nonetheless, its former beauty can be seen, with its woodwork, in acacia, half columns of marble, louvered shutters around second-floor windows, painted ceilings and tiled floor. Many of the shops are shut or closed off.

At the entrance is Jean-Charles Brousseau: hats, many knits.

Also in Véro-Dodat is Robert Capia, an antique dealer renowned for his collection of dolls from the 19th and 20th centuries, other antique shops, a *luthier* (maker and repairer of stringed instruments) and several restaurants.

plaster designs on the arches and between the half-circle second-floor windows, and a rotunda with a cast-iron lantern roof and intricate stonework floor. Its modern shops contrast sharply with the building's style.

No. 21, La Marelle. Used clothing for children, including outfits for dancing, skiing and horseback riding.

No. 26, Catherine Vernoux. Designer clothes. Opening in mid-October.

No. 42, Comptoir du Kit. Modern, avant-garde jewelry in leather, copper and, for winter, pearls. Reopening in October with one-of-a-kind models on sale at the

gallery. Prices range from 150 to 500 French francs.

No. 48, Ixi-Z. Trendy menswear and accessories with a made-in-Japan label.

And for lunch, or afternoon tea: No. 35-37, A Priori Thé.

La Galerie Vivienne also holds a toy store, an antique bookseller, the headquarters of the French cosmetics company Expansion Biologique Française, several other clothing boutiques, a travel agency and the wine merchants Lucien Legrand, Filles et Fils.

● **Passage Choiseul** (rue des Petits Champs, rue Saint-Marc), opened in 1800 by the American shipowner James Thayer, was the first arcade to be lighted by gas, in 1817. It was known for its panorama — Choiseul had a similar "cosmorama" — a *troupe-foeil* painting placed high on the wall of the rotunda, lighted from above, with objects as part of the painted scene placed in front to give a perspective.

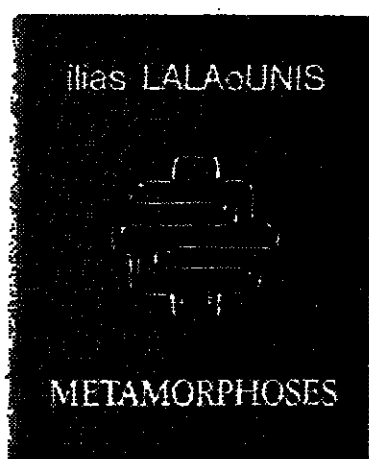
No. 50, Maknorith. This is the first boutique of a Cambodian designer, who makes clothes in ample, free-flowing designs with no buttons, snaps or zips.

No. 47, Stern. Here since 1840, Stern's is one of Paris's best known and possibly last heraldic grocers. End of passage on rue St. Marc. Le Jardin de la Soie. Wholesale and retail silk garments for women. Silk caftans, 275 francs, silk T-shirt 250, skirts 395, blouses 450 and up, silk satin negligees, 780.

Women's and menswear, leather goods, household linens, stamp sellers, antiques and a store specializing in ultrarealist marble fruit also are found in this passage, as well as Italian, North African, crepe and other restaurants, and a milk bar, Théâtre des Variétés.

● **Passage Jouffroy** (Boulevard Montmartre, rue de la Grange Batelière). This should perhaps be the first stop on a rainy-day tour of Paris's covered arcades. See No. 36.

No. 14, Le Léopard d'Or. Beaded bags à l'ancienne in the window



In his new book, *Metamorphoses*, Ilias Lalaounis analyses the sources of inspiration, the work methods and the creativity of the modern goldsmith-jeweler. He presents, in color, with introductory comments, nineteen of his collections of jewelry and art objects inspired by history, nature and technology. Ilias Lalaounis believes that "Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell."

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## A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION

## When Stylists Mix the Pieces, Clothes Become Fashion

By Barbara MacLaurin

PARIS — The French do not have a precise word for fashion stylist, even though they invented the concept 20 years ago.

"A stylist is someone who feels what a designer is 'saying' and helps make sure his or her 'message' comes across loud and clear, either on a runway or on the pages of a fashion magazine. It is the stylists who pull together a look, enhance a mood with the right accessories, models and ambience."

Coordinator, accessorist, realist, fashion reporter, muse, even fashion-crazy talented friend, and often stylist — all mean, more or less, the same thing. This is probably why, in Paris at least, these experts with their vitally important eyes often get more fun and friendship from their work than big money. A specific title could create a special profession and with it fees almost as high as the ones in New York, where talented stylists have turned this knack into a thriving, competitive business.

Melika Treston designed some hats to go with the clothes her friend Gérard Pipart designed in 1961. They were perfect because she understood exactly what he wanted. This gesture did not demonstrate a talent for millinery; what it did was show that the young part-time model and fashion reporter could emphasize a look. As a result she is credited with launching a new profession. "It was a joy to work with her because when we talked about accessories I knew she understood," Pipart recalled.

Treston has been called in to look at the first few collections of



Melika Treston adjusts model's turban.

their collections. "A collection is like a novel," she said. "What is difficult is the novel has to be read, has to be made visible so people who don't work closely with the designer can perceive it."

"Thierry Mugler would take the clothes off the hangers and 'do' his woman, walk like her, act like her. Azzedine Alaïa's women were all spruced-up, ready to go out for the evening — you could see them."

"I don't like to criticize, but give some reassuring advice to someone starting out. If I'm looking at sketches I might say, 'That's great, do lots of it.' Once a designer is known, he doesn't need someone like me, because his woman is known."

Treston said she sees a show as a spectacle that has to be built up with sequences that harmonize strongly or contrast sharply. Either way they should make the designer's talent obvious. That, she said, "is what being a stylist is all about."

At the house of Saint Laurent everyone looks in the same direction as Yves, including Loulou de la Falaise, his assistant and muse. She also has a way of seeing what is in the air outside, through her other friends, other life, which has helped nourish her instinct.

An instinct for fashion, she said, is "part of being alive. We could never have a system of other people coming in; our system is more established, more couture." But not right, she added. It is more like putting pieces of a puzzle together. First, decisions about accessories are made.

"There are always two interpretations: sport and evening, with looks that go everywhere and more extravagant looks for both groups. Sometimes we mix the two. We all start to feel the mood with the clothes on a model. Yves depends very much on a woman wearing the clothes, to see what is flattering. Later we lay everything out on the floor to rework the combinations. It is like working with a live drawing, and everyone has their say, including the models. Someone will say, 'I'm tired of that'; if no one else agrees, the person doesn't die of shame."

Is one born with this creative knack? "I think one is born with an artistic temperament, an ear or an eye. It seems to me all little girls are born with it more or less new, but when I was a child I didn't care about clothes. I hated dresses, loved rubber boots — I was very bohemian," Falaise said.

Caroline Cerf, a stylist for Elle magazine, was so crazy about fashion when she was small that she used to dress up the family's three cats. "Some people have fashion under their skin — they love handling clothes, trying things together," she said. "But that is not enough. Then you have to learn and never stop. I am never completely sure of myself — I am always asking will it be good or not, questioning everything."

After deciding a theme for a fashion layout with her editor in chief, Cerf looks over the notes she has taken during about 30 official ready-to-wear collections as well as the smaller collections she sees throughout the year, which can number as many again. Then she calls in everything she thinks she might want, including all the accessories. This is a first try with the editor, a choice of models, makeup artists, hair stylists and photographers.

"We do everything from A to Z. You have to have fun doing it, it's like a game and you have to dare to play it, using lots of imagination."

Beatrice Paul's "eye" came from working closely with Claude Montana, not from her genes, she said. "We talk, and hats come out of conversations. Sometimes the choice of an accessory will come out of a sort of delirium. Claude thinks of a theme and then sets about preparing it. Last winter he started off with the idea of Schiaparelli's violent rose color and designed his cocoon coats. Then we looked for the shoes and jewelry to illustrate his theme. First he

eyes of my assistants, with the right accessories; it's as if everyone does everything," he said.

Issey Miyake asks his friend Françoise Havan, who works at Elle and with American Vogue, to have a last-minute look at his collection a day or two before his Paris shows to see if anything "shocks her eye." He believes she might see something he cannot because he is too close to his work. "I couldn't do it if there weren't some sort of meeting of spirits between Issey and me," Havan said. "For a show, the way a mannequin wears the clothes is very important; she isn't showing clothes on a runway but herself in them, a way of being in them."

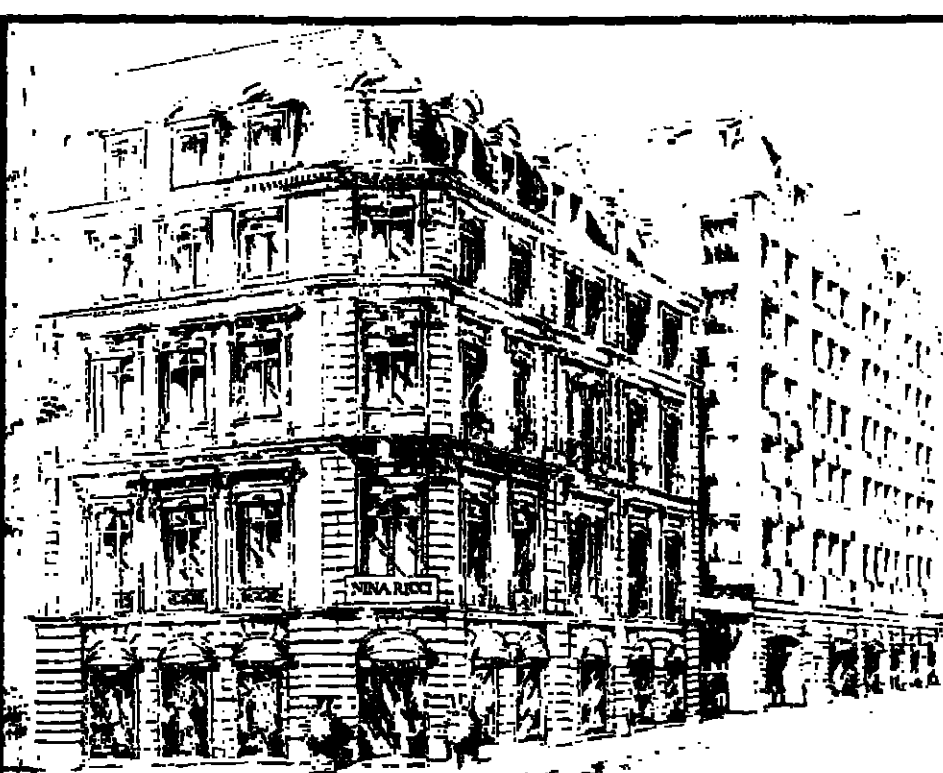
When Havan is creating fashion pages for a magazine she tells her own story, creates her images or chooses her own theme. Recently it was light and shadow. "For me," she said, "styling is based uniquely on emotion and sensation."

The fashion magazines have special ready-to-wear issues in February and September in which they respect absolutely the designers' looks; afterward the fashion editors feel free to interpret.

"Then we inspire in our own way," said Marie-Claire magazine's Betty Bertrand. "Each magazine has its look. My job is to feel what is happening before it's happened. When the feeling comes, she said, 'it seems like the most natural, obvious thing in the world.'"

She remembers feeling "black" two years ago and picking widows as a theme. When she finished her pages the next ready-to-wear shows had begun and there were black widows at several shows.

"I never thought for a minute I would do anything else but work in fashion," Bertrand said. "I do everything myself. I need time to find accessories. Sometimes luck leads me to the right ones, sometimes I pray for inspiration."



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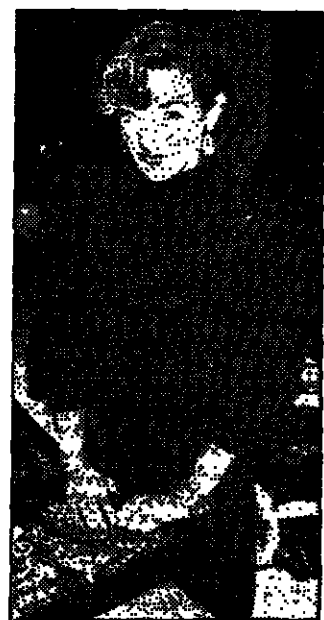
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Loulou de la Falaise.

many now important ready-to-wear designers in Paris, to watch and listen as they tell the story of

Whether Food, Fashion or Photos  
New York Loves a Gallic Accent

NEW YORK — The French fashion crowd is flashing into Manhattan in such numbers, it is a wonder there is anyone left back home minding the Faubourg St. Honoré boutiques. In true Gallic form, just as those chic Saint Tropezians inevitably gravitate to just one corner of the beach, the French designers

about \$300, continue to be classic best sellers. Didier Grumbach, president of YSL in the United States, recently said at a Paris conference that a Madison Avenue shop is considered a deal despite sky-high rents. "A rent of \$150 a square foot is considered moderate on Madison Avenue," he said. "The industrialist or distributor might think \$50,000 is too high a rent, but it is the same cost as two pages in Vogue and a New York boutique is a reasonable entrance fee into the U.S. market."

Saint Laurent, Lanvin, Balmain, Givenchy and Ungaro have been joined in the last year by Kenzo, whose striking shop is always jammed; Agnès B, whose casual designs sell as well for children as their parents; and Sonia Rykiel, whose boutique has more than doubled predicted sales of her distinctive signature knits (from \$165 for a striped skirt up to \$800 for a long cardigan). Rykiel opened a boutique in Houston two weeks ago and is now looking to the West Coast.

La Bagagerie, which has been in the U.S. 10 years, and Charles Jourdan shoes were followed by Cassegrain leather goods. The haute coiffeur hairdresser, Bruno has added a Washington branch after his success on Madison Avenue. André Courrèges, favorite courtesier of President Ronald Reagan's daughter Patti, has just de-



Naf-Naf's super-seller jumpsuit, Girband's popular pants.

bar opened on time but a replica of Maxim's, due this fall in the Carlton Hotel, was delayed by decor problems — all that Art Nouveau — and is now rescheduled for next summer. The Manhattan branch of Jean Castel's rue Princeess nightclub had troubles, too, when the original backers ran out of money. Now Castel hopes to open next spring at a location yet to be decided.

True to his iconoclastic style, the designer Claude Montana is shining Madison Avenue as too crowded. His projected site, one block away at 57th and Park, where he hopes to open in six months, is not exactly in the French fashion boondocks, however. Hermès opened on 57th last December, with its distinctive silk scarves and ties (\$100 and \$50) and the Kelly handbag (from \$1,750) consistent best sellers.

Fortbault, Pierre Cardin and Guy Laroche, whose sales are up 60 percent so far this year from last year and are still rising, are also 57th Streeters. The Place Vendôme jeweler Chaumet plans to open there in December, while down the

street Paloma Picasso's bold jewelry designs are exclusive to Tiffany's. (She even launched her new namesake fragrance first in the United States, the reverse of the usual strategy for European namesake perfumes.)

The menswear designer André Olivier — his best-selling \$225 cashmere sweaters come in 40 colors — has been on 57th Street for seven years. A spokesman at the luggage-maker Louis Vuitton claimed that 95 percent of the people who visited their four-year-old store make purchases, and "those who don't are just checking us out before going to Paris to buy there."

The French are not all mobilized uptown. Bonpoint will be opening its first deluxe BCBG (bon chic, bon genre, the French equivalent of Prep) children's wear boutique at Barney's downtown. SoHo still has its advocates. Agnès B opened there first, and at Tous les Caléçons, the owner, Gilles Charriot, is wowing New Yorkers with his brightly printed boxer shorts — sold with matching handkerchiefs and traveling bag for \$35. With Wool-

(Continued on Page 10)



have been magnetized en masse by Madison Avenue. Yves Saint Laurent was one of the first to choose Madison Avenue. His Rive Gauche opened there in 1968 — the first of now 24 U.S. Rive Gauche boutiques, which, along with a strong department store presence by YSL, account for 20 percent of all designer clothes sold in the United States. Saint Laurent's tuxedo coat at \$920, blazer at \$725 and pleated trousers,

seried 57th Street to open on Madison, Daniel Hechter plans a shop there in February and Per Spook hopes to open next year.

An elegant jeweler, Poiray, whose first New York boutique is just around the corner on 64th Street near the new Plaza Athénée hotel, has postponed a Chicago boutique to open a second one in New York on — where else — on Madison Avenue. Petrossian's lavish Art Deco cav-

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VIRAMONTES



## A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION



## No One Plays Dress-Up Better Than the Paris Party People

A cocktail party or black-tie dinner in Paris is a not-to-be-missed opportunity for those who feel a tingly rush of excitement at the mere prospect of witnessing some of the world's most competitive dressing.

It is a game, in fact, played with panache by women who take great pleasure in dressing up. In the evening especially, when more time and care

can be taken to create the desired effect — with meticulously applied makeup and perfect coiffure to complement the carefully selected designer dress — the results never fail to prove that French women do indeed have their own special style.

But mostly what the best-dressed French woman has is a confident sense of herself, or a *présence*, which is, after all, what real style is about. And not incidentally she has also managed to master one of the more important plays in the game: the fine art of the grand entrance. No one does it better — or later — than she does.

— LETITIA JETT

Lots of leg is the big look at most Paris parties. From the left: Arielle Dombasle; Paloma Picasso and Rafael Sanchez-Lopez; Katrinka Boucheron, Prince Serge of Yugoslavia, Marisa Berenson, Marc Bizot; a fashionably ruffled woman; and Helene de Rochas.

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## The Custom-Made Crossovers: New Cuts in Men's Shirts for Women

PARIS — With the androgynous look so much in evidence this fall, many women are finding that the shortest way to fashion is through men's stores.

They have also discovered that men's shirtmakers, who have always done some business with women, have added appealing women's lines.

Charvet, who does a deluxe job, is the best known. Pierre Dalrey, a small boutique that belongs to Philippe and Pierre Dalrey, is less famous but quite interesting. Pierre was manager of Arthur et Fox (a semi-custom tailor that also caters to women) for nine years.

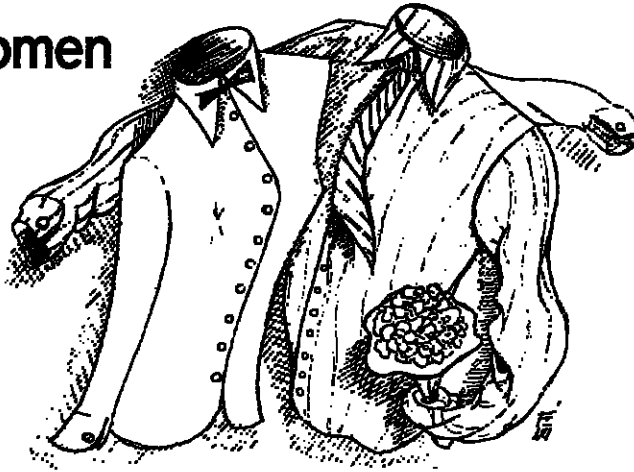
Three years ago, he opened his own shirtmaker's shop where he offers men's and women's shirts — the latter at a rate of two collections a year.

These are small collections, only 16 to 20 shirts a season, but they are closely tied to the latest fashions.

For instance, this fall, all of his shirts are cut good and wide around the shoulders, with shirred or slightly padded sleeves.

The newest prints are plaids, green or red, another rampant trend. The workmanship is crisp and precise in the finest materials, and the prices gentle, from 285 francs to 620 francs for cotton, 753 for wool-cotton blend.

Last but not least, all of them go in the washing machine.



To complete the look, Dalrey has women's ties, Ascots and braided silk-cord cuff links, all at moderate prices.

— HEBE DORSEY

Pierre Dalrey, 44 rue Pierre Charron, telephone 225-0112.

## SKINS AND FUR

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## Translating the U.S. Look Without the Genuine Product

PARIS — Take penny loafers or Maine boat shoes, add Burlington argyle socks, Levi's 501 jeans and top with an Arrow shirt. Voilà the cowboy-preppy mix that is the uniform of the "switched-on" lycob or French university student — and all made in U.S.A. Or is it?

One result of the inexorable rise of the dollar is that although the affection for the American look is stronger than ever, the elements that put it together are more and more often made in Europe.

"Once we imported everything from the United States. Now we have cut our U.S. imports by 90 percent," said Jean-Sébastien Szwarc, president of Hémisphères, two Parisian stores that transformed mid-American fashions into top-drawer and top-priced French desirables.

"We have discontinued most shoe lines such as Sebago, Footjoy, Johnson and Murphy and Hickey Freeman," Szwarc said. "We've only kept the Van's — a multicolored sneaker at 490 francs — because there is demand at any price." Hémisphères also kept "the Western boots, which start at 2,400 francs, the Levi 501s and 505s (450 and 490 francs) and the New Mexican square dance skirts — all things that cannot be found anywhere else but in the United States."

The button-down Oxford cloth Brooks Brothers look-alike shirts are now made for Hémisphères in France or England, and those authentic-looking cowboy belts are French.

"Baseball jackets" — last year's must — "are being made in Hong Kong, Portugal or Turkey," said Szwarc, "and even the secondhand clothes sold in the flea market

which used to come from American thrift shops are now being supplied by Holland, Germany and England."

The same story with slight variations is told by Sonia Chayla, marketing director of six surplus shops in Neuilly, an exclusive residential area on the western edge of Paris. "We've stopped importing leather jackets, down parkas and all shoes except the Aldens, which we buy for \$70 and sell for 1,150 to 1,350 francs," she said. "We don't even bother to go to the ready-to-wear fairs in New York and Los Angeles anymore."

Chayla's Arrow shirts are all made in France. Their secondhand clothes shop, with a large collection of tweed sports coats, is, however, still furnished from the United States, by customer demand, and despite a cheaper French copy — Liberto jeans, at 260 francs — the Levi's 501 is by far the overall best seller. But as Chayla reveals, "only 10 percent of the 501s we sell are made in the United States. The rest are made with American denim by Levi in France." The French-made ones are 50 francs cheaper at 330 francs.

"For a purist, it's not the same," admits Willy Mitz, owner of four "America" boutiques in Paris. "Arrow, Lee, Wrangler, Bluebell — they're all made in France." He, too, sells French-made 501s and Western-style snap-button denim look shirts made in Italy, but continues to stock and sell the U.S.-made Schott leather flying jacket at 1,499 francs.

American penny loafers have long been copied by European manufacturers, but most of the boat shoes on sale seem to be U.S.-made. They range from the Timberlands, sold at Hémisphères for

860 or 1,050 francs, to the Sebago Docksters — easily the most popular with the student set. They sell for 650 francs at the Petit Matelot, where a spokesman said most sales were for city, not boat wear. They are slightly more expensive, sold at a mainly boating clientele, at the Nauti-Store, whose spokesman said demand was still steady after 10 years and a price rise from 180 francs.

Quite a different line is taken by Maurice Chorenshup, whose first Western House (there are now two) started selling the cowboy look 20 years ago come December. "My U.S. imports are 20 percent up," he said. "The rise in the dollar has not really affected us because French inflation has risen faster than the U.S. dollar. Take a package of three Fruit of the Loom T-shirts, for example. They sell for 150 francs — 50 francs a T-shirt. You can't find a French T-shirt of that quality for that price."

"The U.S. leather flight jacket we sell for 2,300 francs is comparable to French leather jackets that sell for 4,000 to 6,000 francs. In fact, it's ridiculously cheap, and I'm counting the dollar at 10 francs. Our Western boots go for 900 francs up to 2,400 francs for ones in precious leathers. You can't find French or Italian boots of the same quality for the same price."

Another genuine, made-in-U.S.A. winner that continues to sell strongly despite hefty price rises are the ubiquitous argyle socks by Burlington. Hard to find in the United States, they are widely distributed in France and a unisex sure sale in all colors (pink was big for boys last season). "My customers don't ask for socks," said Chorenshup; "they ask for Burlingtons. And they sell so well there is a real shortage. I am waiting for a delivery of 3,000 pairs."

— JEAN RAFFERTY

## CONTRIBUTORS

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CLAUDE LITZ  
DAVID MOLHO  
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FLORENCE  
GERARD BABIN  
JACQUES MOLKO  
MICHELE DOMERCO  
MICHEL FIRER  
ROGER MAHR  
ROGER SAKOUN  
RUDI FLAVIO  
VALIANTE  
et  
ADA TUCHBANT  
HELENE ANGELI  
JEAN L'INSOLITE  
SCOOTER

The New  
Rendez-Vous  
for the PRET  
in PARIS

October 20-23 1984 Hôtel Georges V







NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Mer-Lyn	28400	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	22827	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	17733	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
Am-Gen	17733	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1227 1/2	1226 1/2	1226 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans	251 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1/2
Com	472 1/2	471 1/2	471 1/2	+ 1/2
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Com	472 1/2	471 1/2	471 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol. of 4 P.M.	184,000,000			
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	184,000,000			
Prev. consolidated close	174,779,780			

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1227 1/2	1226 1/2	1226 1/2	+ 1/2
Indus	251 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1/2
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Com	472 1/2	471 1/2	471 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
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Indus	251 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1/2
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Com	472 1/2	471 1/2	471 1/2	+ 1/2

## Prices on NYSE Close Higher

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Prices closed higher Friday on the New York Stock Exchange in the third busiest trading session in history.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 10 at the outset, was up 0.55 at 1,226.93 at the close. It had been down eight points in the final hour. The Dow soared 29.49 Thursday, the biggest gain in two months.

Advancing stocks led declining ones by a 2-1 ratio. Volume was about 189.9 million shares, up from 149.5 million traded Thursday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said profit-taking developed after the Dow Jones average jumped into selling resistance around the 1,240 level. The blue chip barometer has not been above 1,240 since the end of January.

Investor interest early in Friday's session was fanned by important economic and interest-rate developments.

Federal funds rates banks charge one another overnight dropped to 9% percent early Friday from 9 1/2 percent Thursday. Analysts said the slide indicates the Federal Reserve might be easing credit.

The Fed late Thursday reported the M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.9 billion. The decline a weaker U.S. economy and the cut in oil prices suggests lower interest rates in the weeks immediately ahead, according to several analysts.

Some investors also were encouraged by news that Nigeria, an OPEC member, had joined non-OPEC members Britain and Norway in price cuts.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported the U.S. gross national product increased 2.7 percent in the third quarter. The figure represented a significant slowdown from the second quarter, when the GNP was up 7.1 percent.

The new figures showed the economy expanded at a smaller rate than any quarter since the end of 1982. An earlier "flash" estimate of third-quarter GNP projected a 3.6 increase.

Another part of the report, the "implicit price deflator," showed a 3.6-percent inflation rate for the economy in the third quarter, up a bit from 3.3 percent in the second period.

Oil stocks continued under pressure for the third consecutive day on this week's news of a decline in the world oil price. Texaco, Mobil, Exxon, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, DuPont and Allied Corp. all were lower.

Brokerage stocks were active on the strength of two consecutive days of trading in the 150-million share range. Merrill Lynch, E.F. Hutton, Paine Webber Group and American Express were in the spotlight.

Interest-sensitive Federal National Mortgage was higher in heavy trading. Banking stocks were mixed, however.

AT&T was active and little changed. IBM also was active.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler attracted attention. Automakers are hoping for continued high sales.

American Broadcasting fell following a published report that said analysts are cutting 1985 earnings estimates.

Colgate Palmolive, frequently mentioned as a takeover candidate, was active most of the day.

Standard & Poor's Index				
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Am-Gen	17733	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Am-Gen	17733	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Am-Gen	17733	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Am-Gen	17733	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

(Continued on Page 14)















**ACROSS**

1 Bit of smoke  
5 Obeys the  
9 Eucharistic  
plate  
14 Meager  
18 Sky blue  
20 Area east of  
the Urals  
21 Without  
companions  
23 Frong  
24 Carnival  
prizes?  
26 Grimm  
beginning  
27 Get ready  
29 Gave the slip to  
30 Menace  
32 Wars of  
the  
33 Corrida  
accolade  
34 Shiny up  
35 Droopy-eared  
dog  
37 Diamond  
event?  
41 Escort's  
offering  
44 Sheltered at  
sea  
45 Part of a  
molecule  
47 Cattle unit  
48 Fair grade  
49 Shane  
portrayed  
50 Concise

**DOWN**

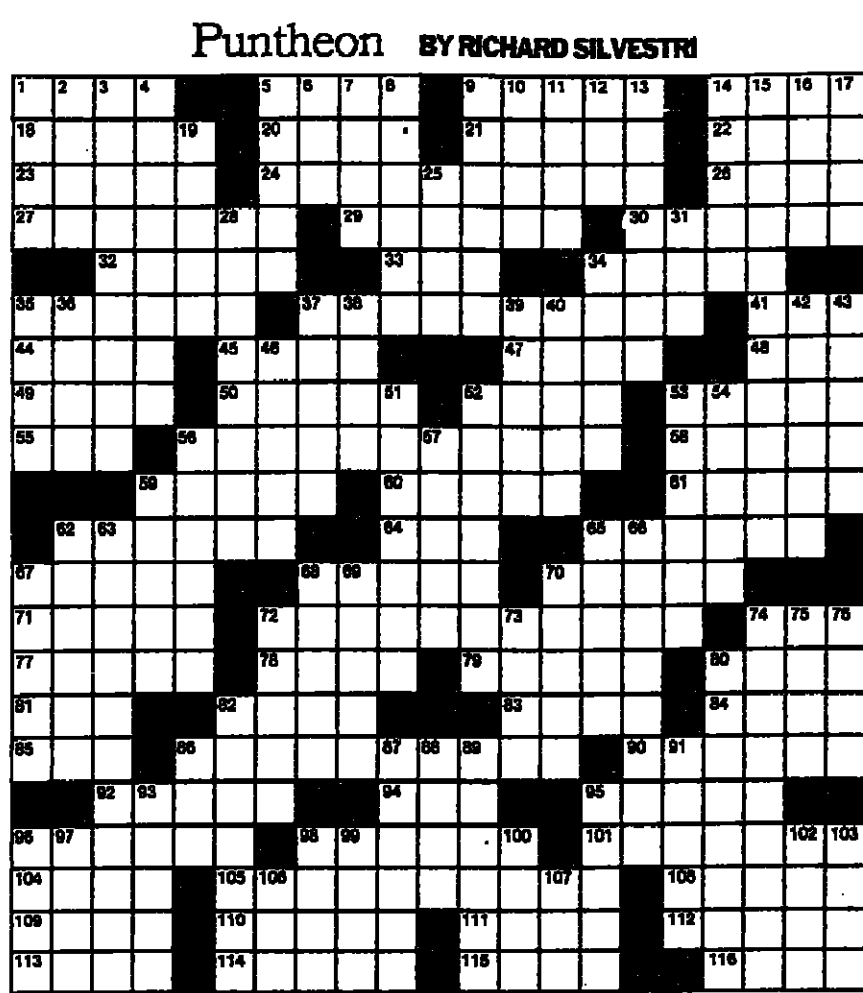
12 Darkroom  
abbr.  
13 Supplanted  
14 Tempest  
15 Football  
players?  
16 Native of  
Machu Picchu  
17 Assembled  
18 Rob out  
20 Not sharp  
21 Took another  
sip  
23 Tramped  
10 Drug plant  
11 Recounted

**ACROSS**

52 Togs  
53 Mohammed's  
birthplace  
55 Before, to  
Hamlet  
56 Gelati?  
58 "Golden Boy"  
playwright  
60 Street show  
61 Acrobatic feat  
62 Tatters  
64 Former  
Malabar Coast  
colony  
65 Most vile  
67 Gardner's  
"Calls It  
Murder"  
68 Clerihew and  
idyll  
70 Nightclub  
charge  
71 Insurrectionist  
72 Reference  
works on  
wars?  
74 J.F.K. visitor  
77 Bakery  
personnel  
78 Greek vowels  
79 McDowell or  
Pope, at Bull  
Run  
80 Stoic  
philosopher  
81 Mahal  
82 Item often  
filed

**DOWN**

36 Pteroid  
37 Fleece  
38 Biblical king  
39 Run after  
40 Ghostly  
42 Curate  
43 Had in mind  
44 "Enter-  
tainment"  
51 Objects of  
attack  
52 Fire opal  
53 Lumps  
54 Glycicide  
56 Standards of  
perfection



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**DOWN**

57 Ruth's mother-  
in-law  
58 Religious body  
62 Female feline  
63 Nervousness?  
64 Shipworm  
66 Figured the  
mean  
67 Whistling: Sp.  
68 Fla. city  
70 "diva"  
Bellini aria

**DOWN**

72 Campus  
administrators  
73 Recess  
74 Wicked in the  
extreme  
75 Kind of party  
76 Variation in  
color  
80 "Moon,"  
1928 hit song  
83 Nightingale's  
line  
86 Glossy black

**DOWN**

87 Capital of  
Sardinia  
88 Tel  
89 Placid  
91 Stick out like  
thumb  
93 Television  
95 Moliere's  
Harpagon, e.g.  
96 Sink problem  
97 Naturalness

**DOWN**

98 Vapor: Comb.  
form  
99 Sketch  
100 Sufficient,  
formerly  
102 Follower of  
epistol  
103 F.M. before  
Macmillan  
106 "any drop  
to drink"  
Coleridge  
107 Put to work

## THE OLD MAN

By Yuri Trifonov. Translated by Jacqueline Edwards and Mitchell Schneider. 267 pp. \$16.95. Simon & Schuster. 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

"MEMORY is a storeroom for unneeded things, an attic where dusty baskets crammed full of old shoes are kept until they are eventually thrown out along with suitcases with broken handles, odd rags, umbrellas, bits of glassware, albums, pieces of wire, a solitary glove and dust, dust, the thick, limp dust of time."

So reflects Pavel Evgrafovich Letunov, an aged widower living with his family in a dacha in a Moscow suburb during the hot summer of 1973. In the distance, the dry forests are aflame, while around him, his children and their neighbors are plotting against each other for possession of a vacated dacha in their Stormy Petrel Cooperative.

His family nag at him to use his status as a veteran of the civil war that followed the 1917 Russian revolution to obtain the dacha, but the old man is immersed in memories and dreams that have been awakened by a letter from Asya, whom he loved long ago.

Asya was married to Migulin, a fabled Cossack

who fought on the Red side during the civil war but ran afoul of the Bolsheviks, and a half-century later, Pavel Evgrafovich is still struggling to come to terms with his small part in Migulin's downfall. The old man muses over the bloody vendettas that were carried on behind the lines: "Black and white, obscuring and angels. And no one in between. Yet everyone is in between."

Before his death in 1981, in his mid-50s, Yuri Trifonov had earned a reputation as a major Soviet writer on the basis of several novels. "The Old Man," his most ambitious work, shows signs of having been influenced by his efforts to rehabilitate the reputation of his father, an early Bolshevik whose name had been expunged from party history during the Stalinist era.

As "The Old Man" moves from the frenzied past of the civil war to the bickering present, it asks what all the struggle and pain and blood have brought and offers a bleak answer. The idealistic visions of those early years have been drained of their passion, shrunk into bureaucratic regulations, while the brutality of the time, justified by those who participated in it as needed to safeguard the revolution, has been institutionalized.

In its evocation of the intoxicating civil war years, this novel is a considerable feat of imagination,

## BOOKS

bringing alive the unremitting threats and improvised responses, the daily bursts of panic, the chaotic power struggles and the rough-and-ready justice.

The character of Migulin takes on heroic proportions as the defender of revolutionary ideals against the hardening Bolshevik repression. "How does someone prove he's one of us," a Red soldier asks, and there is no easy answer. Suspicion quickly becomes conviction.

Pavel Evgrafovich remembers explaining to Asya's distraught mother, "So long as the enemies remain, the revolution will continue." And he remembers her reply: "But you'll always have enemies." A prophetic soul.

The novel fathers about midway, when it moves into the present with a couple of chapters about the machinations of the rivals for the contested dacha. We have hardly gotten to know the members of the Letunov family, when these incidental figures push them offstage. It's a confusing diversion.

But then Trifonov returns to the old man's fabled memories of the civil war, when everything in Russia was "churned up, everything swept away, gone," and the book regains its strength. He presents the frenzy of the time in quick flashes — wild battles, barrages of rumors, noisy rallies, incoherent speeches, endless arguments over first principles, personal grudges turning into accusations of treason, danger on all sides.

"There was shooting in the streets. The rooms were very cold. The heavy night of shooting dragged on; in its belly there lurked enemies, dangers, plots, uncertainty."

Past and present come together powerfully in a brief scene when some local officials trudge round to shoot stray dogs, including one that Pavel Evgrafovich has adopted. As he clutches the trembling mongrel to him, protecting at least this one intended victim from the guns of the state, the old man is somehow seeking redemption for his failure to help Migulin and the others who were destroyed by their comrades in the civil war.

"Savage is the year," the old man thinks back to 1918. "Savage is the year, savage the hour, over Russia. Like lava it flows, like savage time, submerging and burying in its fire. And in that fiery womb new and fantastic things are born."

Like all significant works about the past, this novel is about the present.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DOES SOMETHING THAT'S INVISIBLE LOOK LIKE?"

## WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	15	Beijing	27	17
Amsterdam	22	15	Bombay	27	17
Antwerp	22	15	Buenos Aires	27	17
Birmingham	22	15	Calcutta	27	17
Bombay	27	17	Chongqing	27	17
Boston	27	17	Colon	27	17
Buenos Aires	27	17	Hankow	27	17
Calcutta	27	17	Harbin	27	17
Chongqing	27	17	Hong Kong	27	17
Colon	27	17	Kobe	27	17
Hankow	27	17	Manila	27	17
Harbin	27	17	Medan	27	17
Hong Kong	27	17	Shanghai	27	17
Kobe	27	17	Singapore	27	17
Manila	27	17	Taipei	27	17
Medan	27	17	Tokyo	27	17
Shanghai	27	17			
Singapore	27	17			
Taipei	27	17			
Tokyo	27	17			

**MIDDLE EAST**

Amman 27 17 36  
Beirut 27 17 36  
Damascus 27 17 36  
Jerusalem 27 17 36  
Tel Aviv 27 17 36

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 17 12 35  
Sydney 17 12 35

**WEATHER**

Cloudy: 1-3; Fog: 4-6; Rain: 7-9; Snow: 10-12; Storm: 13-15; Thunder: 16-18; Wind: 19-21; Sun: 22-24; Moon: 25-27; Stars: 28-30; Planets: 31-33; Comets: 34-36; Meteors: 37-39; Auroras: 40-42; Eclipses: 43-45; Perseids: 46-48; Leonids: 49-51; Geminids: 52-54; Aquarids: 55-57; Lyrids: 58-60; Orionids: 61-63; Taurids: 64-66; Draconids: 67-69; Camelopardalids: 70-72; Eridanids: 73-75; Centaurids: 76-78; Bootid: 79-81; Scorpiid: 82-84; Sagittarid: 85-87; Capricornid: 88-90; Aquarid: 91-93; Geminid: 94-96; Lyrid: 97-99; Orionid: 100-102; Taurid: 103-105; Draconid: 106-108; Camelopardalid: 109-111; Eridanid: 112-114; Centaurid: 115-117; Bootid: 118-120; Scorpoid: 121-123; Sagittarid: 124-126; Capricornid: 127-129; Aquarid: 130-132; Geminid: 133-135; Lyrid: 136-138; Orionid: 139-141; Taurid: 142-144; Draconid: 145-147; Camelopardalid: 148-150; Eridanid: 151-153; Centaurid: 154-156; Bootid: 157-159; Scorpoid: 160-162; Sagittarid: 163-165; Capricornid: 166-168; Aquarid: 169-171; Geminid: 172-174; Lyrid: 175-177; Orionid: 178-180; Taurid: 181-183; Draconid: 184-186; Camelopardalid: 187-189; Eridanid: 190-192; Centaurid: 193-195; Bootid: 196-198; Scorpoid: 199-201; Sagittarid: 202-204; Capricornid: 205-207; Aquarid: 208-210; Geminid: 211-213; Lyrid: 214-216; Orionid: 217-219; Taurid: 220-222; Draconid: 223-225; Camelopardalid: 226-228; Eridanid: 229-231; Centaurid: 232-234; Bootid: 235-237; Scorpoid: 238-240; Sagittarid: 241-243; Capricornid: 244-246; Aquarid: 247-249; Geminid: 250-252; Lyrid: 253-255; Orionid: 256-258; Taurid: 259-261; Draconid: 262-264; Camelopardalid: 265-267; Eridanid: 268-270; Centaurid: 271-273; Bootid: 274-276; Scorpoid: 277-279; Sagittarid: 280-282; Capricornid: 283-285; Aquarid: 286-288; Geminid: 289-291; Lyrid: 292-294; Orionid: 295-297; Taurid: 298-300; Draconid: 301-303; Camelopardalid: 304-306; Eridanid: 307-309; Centaurid: 310-312; Bootid: 313-315; Scorpoid: 316-318; Sagittarid: 319-321; Capricornid: 322-324; Aquarid: 325-327; Geminid: 328-330; Lyrid: 331-333; Orionid: 334-336; Taurid: 337-339; Draconid: 340-342; Camelopardalid: 343-345; Eridanid: 346-348; Centaurid: 349-351; Bootid: 352-354; Scorpoid: 355-357; Sagittarid: 358-360; Capricornid: 361-363; Aquarid: 364-366; Geminid: 367-369; Lyrid: 370-372; Orionid: 373-375; Taurid: 376-378; Draconid: 379-381; Camelopardalid: 382-384; Eridanid: 385-387; Centaurid: 388-390; Bootid: 391-393; Scorpoid: 394-396; Sagittarid: 397-399; Capricornid: 400-402; Aquarid: 403-405; Geminid: 406-408; Lyrid: 409-411; Orionid: 412-414; Taurid: 415-417; Draconid: 418-420; Camelopardalid: 421-423; Eridanid: 424-426; Centaurid: 427-429; Bootid: 430-432; Scorpoid: 433-435; Sagittarid: 436-438; Capricornid: 439-441; Aquarid: 442-444; Geminid: 445-447; Lyrid: 448-450; Orionid: 451-453; Taurid: 454-456; Draconid: 457-459; Camelopardalid: 460-462; Eridanid: 463-465; Centaurid: 466-468; Bootid: 469-471; Scorpoid: 472-474; Sagittarid: 475-477; Capricornid: 478-480; Aquarid: 481-483; Geminid: 484-486; Lyrid: 487-489; Orionid: 490-492; Taurid: 493-495; Draconid: 496-498; Camelopardalid: 499-501; Eridanid: 502-504; Centaurid: 505-507; Bootid: 508-510; Scorpoid: 511-513; Sagittarid: 514-516; Capricornid: 517-519; Aquarid: 520-522; Geminid: 523-525; Lyrid: 526-528; Orionid: 529-531; Taurid: 532-534; Draconid: 535-537; Camelopardalid: 538-540; Eridanid: 541-543; Centaurid: 544-546; Bootid: 547-549; Scorpoid: 550-552; Sagittarid: 553-555; Capricornid: 556-558; Aquarid: 559-561; Geminid: 562-564; Lyrid: 565-567; Orionid: 568-570; Taurid: 571-573; Draconid: 574-576; Camelopardalid: 577-579; Eridanid: 580-582; Centaurid: 583-585; Bootid: 586-588; Scorpoid: 589-591; Sagittarid: 592-594; Capricornid: 595-597; Aquarid: 598-600; Geminid: 601-603; Lyrid: 604-606; Orionid: 607-609; Taurid: 610-612; Draconid: 613-615; Camelopardalid: 616-618; Eridanid: 619-621; Centaurid: 622-624; Bootid: 625-627; Scorpoid: 628-630; Sagittarid: 631-633; Capricornid: 634-636; Aquarid: 637-639; Geminid: 640-642; Lyrid: 643-645; Orionid: 646-648; Taurid: 649-651; Draconid: 652-654; Camelopardalid: 655-657; Eridanid: 658-660; Centaurid: 661-663; Bootid: 664-666; Scorpoid: 667-669; Sagittarid: 670-672; Capricornid: 673-675; Aquarid: 676-678; Geminid: 679-681; Lyrid: 682-684; Orionid: 685-687; Taurid: 688-690; Draconid: 691-693; Camelopardalid: 694-696; Eridanid: 697-699; Centaurid: 700-702; Bootid: 703-705; Scorpoid: 706-708; Sagittarid: 709-711; Capricornid: 712-714; Aquarid: 715-717; Geminid: 718-720; Lyrid: 721-723; Orionid: 724-726; Taurid: 727-729; Draconid: 730-732; Camelopardalid: 733-735; Eridanid: 736-738; Centaurid: 739-741; Bootid: 742-744; Scorpoid: 745-747; Sagittarid: 748-750; Capricornid: 751-753; Aquarid: 754-756; Geminid: 757-759; Lyrid: 760-762; Orionid: 763-765; Taurid: 766-768; Draconid: 769-771; Camelopardalid: 772-774; Eridanid: 775-777; Centaurid: 778-780; Bootid: 781-783; Scorpoid: 784-786; Sagittarid: 787-789; Capricornid: 790-792; Aquarid: 793-795; Geminid: 796-798; Lyrid: 799-801; Orionid: 802-804; Taurid: 805-807; Draconid: 808-810; Camelopardalid: 811-813; Eridanid: 814-816; Centaurid: 817-819; Bootid: 820-822; Scorpoid: 823-825; Sagittarid: 826-828; Capricornid: 829-831; Aquarid: 832-834; Geminid: 835-837; Lyrid: 838-840; Orionid: 841-843; Taurid: 844-846; Draconid: 847-849; Camelopardalid: 850-852; Eridanid: 853-855; Centaurid: 856-858; Bootid: 859-861; Scorpoid: 862-864; Sagittarid: 865-867; Capricornid: 868-870; Aquarid: 871-873; Geminid: 874-876; Lyrid: 877-879; Orionid: 880-882; Taurid: 883-885; Draconid: 886-888; Camelopardalid: 889-891; Eridanid: 892-894; Centaurid: 895-897; Bootid: 898-900; Scorpoid: 901-903; Sagittarid: 904-906; Capricornid: 907-909; Aquarid: 910-912; Geminid: 913-915; Lyrid: 916-918; Orionid: 919-921; Taurid: 922-924; Draconid: 925-927; Camelopardalid: 928-930; Eridanid: 931-933; Centaurid: 934-936; Bootid: 937-939; Scorpoid: 940-942; Sagittarid: 943-945; Capricornid: 946-948; Aquarid: 949-951; Geminid: 952-954; Lyrid: 955-957; Orionid: 958-960; Taurid: 961-963; Draconid: 964-966; Camelopardalid: 967-969; Eridanid: 970-972; Centaurid: 973-975; Bootid: 976-978; Scorpoid: 979-981; Sagittarid: 982-984; Capricornid: 985-987; Aquarid: 988-990; Geminid: 991-993; Lyrid: 994-996; Orionid: 997-999; Taurid: 1000-1002; Draconid: 1003-1005; Camelopardalid: 1006-1008; Eridanid: 1009-1011; Centaurid: 1012-1014; Bootid: 1015-1017; Scorpoid: 1018-1020; Sagittarid: 1021-1023; Capricornid: 1024-1026; Aquarid: 1027-1029; Geminid: 1030-1032; Lyrid: 1033-1035; Orionid: 1036-1038; Taurid: 1039-1041; Draconid: 1042-1044; Camelopardalid: 1045-1047; Eridanid: 1048-1050; Centaurid: 1051-1053; Bootid: 1054-1056; Scorpoid: 1057-1059; Sagittarid: 1060-1062; Capricornid: 1063-1065; Aquarid: 1066-1068; Geminid: 1069-1071; Lyrid: 1072-1074; Orionid: 1075-1077; Taurid: 1078-1080; Draconid: 1081-1083; Camelopardalid: 1084-1086; Eridanid: 1087-1089; Centaurid: 1090-1092; Bootid: 1093-1095; Scorpoid: 1096-1098; Sagittarid: 1099-1101; Capricornid: 1102-1104; Aquarid: 1105-1107; Geminid: 1108-1110; Lyrid: 1111-1113; Orionid: 1114-1116; Taurid: 1117-1119; Draconid: 1120-1122; Camelopardalid: 1123-1125; Eridanid: 1126-1128; Centaurid: 1129-1131; Bootid: 1132-1134; Scorpoid: 1135-1137; Sagittarid: 1138-1140; Capricornid: 1141-1143; Aquarid: 1144-1146; Geminid: 1147-1149; Lyrid: 1150-1152; Orionid: 1153-1155; Taurid: 1156-1158; Draconid: 1159-1161; Camelopardalid: 1162-1164; Eridanid: 1165-1167; Centaurid: 1168-1170; Bootid: 1171-1173; Scorpoid: 1174-1176; Sagittarid: 1177-1179; Capricornid: 1180-1182; Aquarid: 1183-1185; Geminid: 1186-1188; Lyrid: 1189-1191; Orionid: 1192-1194; Taurid: 1195-1197; Draconid: 1198-1200; Camelopardalid: 1201-1203; Eridanid: 1204-1206; Centaurid: 1207-1209; Bootid: 1210-1212; Scorpoid: 1213-1215; Sagittarid: 1216-1218; Capricornid: 1219-1221; Aquarid: 1222-1224; Geminid: 1225-1227; Lyrid: 1228-1230; Orionid: 1231-1233; Taurid: 1234-1236; Draconid: 1237-1239; Camelopardalid: 1240-1242; Eridanid: 1243-1245; Centaurid: 1246-1248; Bootid: 1249-1251; Scorpoid: 1252-1254; Sagittarid: 1255-1257; Capricornid: 1258-1260; Aquarid: 1261-1263; Geminid: 1264-1266; Lyrid: 1267-1269; Orionid: 1270-1272; Taurid: 1273-1275; Draconid: 1276-1278; Camelopardalid: 1279-1281; Eridanid: 1282-1284; Centaurid: 1285-1287; Bootid: 1288-1290; Scorpoid: 1291-1293; Sagittarid: 1294-1296; Capricornid: 1297-1299; Aquarid: 1300-1302; Geminid: 1303-1305; Lyrid: 1306-1308; Orionid: 1309-1311; Taurid: 1312-1314; Draconid: 1315-1317; Camelopardalid: 1318-1320; Eridanid: 1321-1323; Centaurid: 1324-1326; Bootid: 1327-1329; Scorpoid: 1330-1332; Sagittarid: 1333-1335; Capricornid: 1336-1338; Aquarid: 1339-1341; Geminid: 1342-1344; Lyrid: 1345-1347; Orionid: 1348-1350; Taurid: 1351-1353; Draconid: 1354-1356; Camelopardalid: 1357-1359; Eridanid: 1360-1362; Centaurid: 1363-1365; Bootid: 1366-1368; Scorpoid: 1369-1371; Sagittarid: 1372-1374; Capricornid: 1375-1377; Aquarid: 1378-1380; Geminid: 1381-1383; Lyrid: 1384-1386; Orionid: 1387-1389; Taurid: 1390-1392; Draconid: 1393-1395; Camelopardalid: 1396-1398; Eridanid: 1399-1401; Centaurid: 1402-1404; Bootid: 1405-1407; Scorpoid: 1408-1410; Sagittarid: 1411-1413; Capricornid: 1414-1416; Aquarid: 1417-1419; Geminid: 1420-1422; Lyrid: 1423-1425; Orionid: 1426-1428; Taurid: 1429-1431; Draconid: 1432-1434; Camelopardalid: 1435-1437; Eridanid: 1438-1440; Centaurid: 1441-1443; Bootid: 1444-1446; Scorpoid: 1447-1449; Sagittarid: 1450-1452; Capricornid: 1453-1455; Aquarid: 1456-1458; Geminid: 1459-1461; Lyrid: 1462-1464; Orionid: 1465-1467; Taurid: 1468-1470; Draconid: 1471-1473; Camelopardalid: 1474-1476; Eridanid: 1477-1479; Centaurid: 1480-1482; Bootid: 1483-1485; Scorpoid: 1486-1488; Sagittarid: 1489-1491; Capricornid: 1492-1494; Aquarid: 1495-1497; Geminid: 1498-1500; Lyrid: 1501-1503; Orionid: 1504-1506; Taurid: 1507-1509; Draconid: 1510-1512; Camelopardalid: 1513-1515; Eridanid: 1516-1518; Centaurid: 1519-1521; Bootid: 1522-1524; Scorpoid: 1525-1527; Sagittarid: 1528-1530; Capricornid: 1531-1533; Aquarid: 1534-1536; Geminid: 1537-1539; Lyrid: 1540-1542; Orionid: 1543-1545; Taurid: 1546-1548; Draconid: 1549-1551; Camelopardalid: 1552-1554; Eridanid: 1555-1557; Centaurid: 1558-1560; Bootid: 1561-1563; Scorpoid: 1564-1566; Sagittarid: 1567-1569; Capricornid: 1570-1572; Aquarid: 1573-1575; Geminid: 1576-1578; Lyrid: 1579-1581; Orionid: 1582-1584; Taurid: 1585-1587; Draconid: 1588-1590; Camelopardalid: 1591-1593; Eridanid: 1594-1596; Centaurid: 1597-1599; Bootid: 1600-1602; Scorpoid: 1603-1605; Sagittarid: 1606-1608; Capricornid: 1609-1611; Aquarid: 1612-1614; Geminid: 1615-1617; Lyrid: 1618-1620; Orionid: 1621-1623; Taurid: 1624-1626; Draconid: 1627-1629; Camelopardalid: 1630-1632; Eridanid: 1633-1635; Centaurid: 1636-1638; Bootid: 1639-1641; Scorpoid: 1642-1644; Sagittarid: 1645-1647; Capricornid: 1648-1650; Aquarid: 1651-1653; Geminid: 1654-1656; Lyrid: 1657-1659; Orionid: 1660-1662; Taurid: 1663-1665; Draconid: 1666-1668; Camelopardalid: 1669-1671; Eridanid: 1672-1674; Centaurid: 1675-1677; Bootid: 1678-1680; Scorpoid: 1681-1683; Sagittarid: 1684-1686; Capricornid: 1687-1689; Aquarid: 1690-1692; Geminid: 1693-1695; Lyrid: 1696-1698; Orionid: 1699-1701; Taurid: 1702-170







